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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

CALLES LEADS MAIN MEXICAN DRIVE IN NORTH

Takes Charge of Greatest
Army Since Villa's Time
—Moving on Canitas

REBELS CONCENTRATE FORCES AT TORREON

Decisive Battle Is Expected
Near There—Juarez Garrison
Interned at El Paso

MEXICO CITY (P)—The greatest army Mexico has known since the days of Pancho Villa is on the march in an attempt to subdue the revolution in the north.

At its head is Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, Secretary of War, who in 1915 rode with Gen. Alvaro Obregon at the head of Mexico's last such great army—that which crushed Villa.

The immediate objective was Canitas, a junction point in the state of Zacatecas. Capture of the city would open a way westward to Durango, where General Urabejo held out, or northward to Torreon, where Gen. Jose Gonzalo Escobar's troops were located.

Existence of this large army—which some say contains 18,000 men—was kept secret until March 8, when an official Government statement said it had been concentrated at Irapuato, state of Guanajuato, under the direction of Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, and had already started for Canitas.

Calles Off to Join Troops

Almost simultaneously with the announcement, General Calles and his staff left to join the troops aboard a special train which had been waiting with steam up at the Colonia station.

Departure of General Calles from Mexico City and the shifting of authority from north to south made clearer that over the government strategy to sweep clean in Vera Cruz before attending to house cleaning in the north. So scattered is the revolutionary movement in Vera Cruz and the south now that it can hardly be counted as at all threatening.

On the other hand the decisive battle of the revolt may occur shortly in a clash between the combined forces of General Urabejo and General Escobar, and the army of General Calles.

Joining the army of General Calles from the east will be the columns of Gen. Andrew Almazan and Gen. Eulalio Ortiz. General Almazan arrived at Saltillo, capital of the state of Coahuila, March 7 from Monterrey, and joined with the troops of General Ortiz, from Paredon, Coahuila.

Clash at Ojo Caliente

Between Monterrey and Saltillo, a rebel detachment under the command of Gen. Luis Gutierrez clashed with Almazan's troops at Ojo Caliente, March 7.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

United East Africa Scheme Reported Adopted by Britain

Plan Would Bring Tanganyika,
Uganda and Kenya Under
One Governor-General

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Candidates to Be Asked Views on Drink Issue

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
THE Temperance Council of
Churches at its quarterly meet-
ing, over which the Bishop of Brad-
ford presided, adopted a general
policy of canvassing parliamentary
candidates between now and the
general election.

The opinions of each candidate
will be solicited on the three ques-
tions of local option, public con-
trol of intoxicating liquors in reg-
istered clubs, and Sunday closing.

REBELS CONCENTRATE
FORCES AT TORREON

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Interned at El Paso

FIRST WOMEN OUT OF MEXICO ESCAPE BY AIR

Lecturer and Companion Fly
to Safety From Center of
Revolutionary Area

When the revolution broke in
Mexico, Mrs. Nelia E. Ritchie, a
member of The Christian Science
Board of Lectureship, and her
traveling companion, Mrs. Mabel
Reed Hyzer, were en route from
Mexico City to the United States.

Halted at San Luis Potosi, fourth
largest city of Mexico and strate-
gic rail center, they were cut off
from the American border by rebel
control of northern Mexico and
surrounded by hostile troops.

How they were enabled to
make their way safely out of the
country and to fulfill a lecture en-
gagement on schedule is told by
Mrs. Ritchie.

By MRS. NELVIA E. RITCHIE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS — We arrived in
San Luis Potosi, Monday morning,
and were notified that we should not
proceed as tracks and bridges had
been blown up and disturbances had
started in Saltillo and Monterrey.

Troops were moving to the north and
there was general unrest.

We were treated with the greatest
courtesy by the train and Pullman
conductors and by railway officials
we met. In San Luis Potosi we were
escorted to the home of William W.
Early, the American Consul, by the
train porter, who spoke both lan-
guages.

Movements of troops continued and
fighting was reported in Saltillo and
Monterrey.

Tuesday we succeeded in telephon-
ing to the office of the American Am-
bassador in Mexico City and were
advised to proceed to Tampico by
train. We left San Luis Potosi and
Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and
arrived in Tampico at midnight.

Reports of Fighting

The journey was uneventful and
the trainmen were especially helpful
and courteous. However, there were
constant rumors of anticipated
disturbances in San Luis Potosi and
in Tampico, the only large place in
the state of Vera Cruz which was
not in rebel hands.

We were met by Mr. A. D. Mc-
Queen, representative in Tampico of
the Bank of Montreal, who escorted
us to a hotel and assisted in every
arrangement until we departed.

The rebels were very close to Tam-
pico and citizens were apprehensive
as banks at Monterrey and Vera Cruz
had been raided and there was fighting
at both places.

Mr. McQueen arranged for reserva-
tions on an emergency mail plane
(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Wall Street Said to Be Planning to Promote Corporation Farming

Reported That Financial Backing to Put Soil on Same Foot-
ing With Industry Forthcoming—Anti-Trust
Status Yet to Be Determined

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The attention of
Wall Street is being directed with
new intensity toward the question of
corporation farming. It is not a new
subject, but Henry Ford's espousal
of the scheme served to bring the
matter strongly before important
financiers, and it is reported in high
financial quarters here that pro-
posals are now being considered for
the organization of a company
which will attempt to put plans for
a big farming corporation to a practical
test.

Meanwhile, what effect, if any, the
anti-trust laws would have in con-
nection with corporation farming is
being considered.

The subject is one in which finan-
cial New York is greatly interested.
Evidence of this interest is contained
in the current number of the Index,
official house organ of the New York
Trust Company, of 100 Broadway,
just out. It places the stamp of the
New York Trust Company's appro-
priation of the scheme, which it character-
izes as "one of the more practical
methods of squeezing prosperity
from the soil."

What Corporate Farming Means

"The theory of corporation farming
suggests the superimposing of
corporate management on a num-
ber of farm units for the general
purpose of developing greater efficiency
through the application of more
scientific methods than are possible
on a small farm," it says. It declares
that aside from this the scheme em-
braces the advantages of co-operative
buying and selling and has the merit
of attracting outside capital.

The Index reviews briefly the trend
in the western states toward the cul-
tivation of large units by an indi-
vidual owner and says that in Mon-

FRANCE TO BARE SECRET HISTORY SINCE YEAR 1870

Diplomatic Archives Relat-
ing to Foreign Affairs
Have Been Opened

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—One nation after another
has opened its diplomatic archives
and published the principal texts in
order to reveal the history of the
origin of the past war, and France
now joins the list. The committee es-
tablished by the Foreign Affairs
Ministry to sift the French docu-
ments has announced the appearance
shortly of the first volume. The entire
foreign history of France will, in
fact, be laid bare from 1870 to 1914.

The work of the successive gov-
ernments since the Third Republic,
the detail of difficulties encountered
by the French diplomatic rep-
resentatives and the development of
negotiations leading to political agree-
ments will be exposed down to the
dawn of the World War.

Events have been followed chron-
ologically and are not classified
under headings, the intention being
to emphasize their historical se-
quence. A systematic investigation
has been pursued.

Many Files Explored

All the documents in the Foreign
Affairs Ministry have been examined
without exception. The files of the
Ministries of War, Colonies and
Navy, in so far as they touched on
foreign matters, have been explored
and verification has been made
where possible in the archives of the
French embassies and legations.
Personal papers given to the
French ambassador and min-
isters have been carefully gone
through. From this mass of material,
the difficult task was to select
which was most important.

The committee in whose hands
this work was placed was headed by
S. Charley, rector of the University of
Paris, and the members included
internationally known French diplo-
mats and savants.

Their labors have been rapid, hav-
ing been completed within the last
12 months. All documents consid-
ered especially significant in order
to show the development of interna-
tional relations and to explain the
formation of ententes and alliances
have been preserved.

Division of Groups

The whole have been grouped in
these main divisions: 1871 to 1900
(Bismarck's victory), the constitution of
the Triple Alliance; 1901 to Nov.
4, 1911 (constitution of the Triple
Alliance of Agadir); Nov. 4, 1911, to
1914 (the Italo-Turkish war, the
Balkan conflicts, the Sarajevo assas-
sination).

Five to ten years will probably
elapse before the public is in pos-
session of the full 50 volumes to
be issued, but the first three are
due to appear this May. These are
consecutively to be followed by
the years from 1871 to 1875. The
national printing office has been given
the job of printing, but Europe Nou-
velle, a weekly periodical devoted
to politics, is responsible for their
publication. It was Russia, which
in 1917 first lifted the veil from its
secret archives, and two years later
Austria and Germany did the same.
Toward the end of 1926 Great
Britain published its first volume of
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Federal Action
ON TIMBER ISSUE
URGED IN WEST

Tax-Free Contracts on Oreg-
on Forest Areas Held
Unfair to Private Owners

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Timber sales in
several northwestern states, particu-
larly Oregon, by the Government
Forest Service to operators under
non-taxable, no-interest, installa-
ment-plan contracts, have aroused op-
position of owners of private tracts,
with whom they compete, and who
pay taxes and interest and assume
their own fire hazards.

To meet the situation Frederick
Stevens (R) Senator from Oregon
has introduced a resolution provid-
ing for the establishment of a joint
congressional committee to study
conditions and recommend a remedial
legislative policy.

The committee report, the resolution
stipulated, should contain recom-
mendations for appropriate legis-
lation.

The committee would be directed to
work out a plan by which the public
domain may be divided into separate
classes, with the idea of expediting the
disposal of all public land so that some of the land
might be permitted to pass into pri-
vate hands. The committee would
be given the theory that conser-
vation of public resources is to
be continued as a permanent policy
for the benefit of the entire nation,
without placing any undue burden
on the states in which the national
forests are located.

Federal Committee Proposed

The report of the committee would
include recommendations for the re-
lease of national forest states to the
extent that they may be injuriously
affected by the fact that the forests
do not yield taxes to the states.

The resolution provided for the
appointment of five senators and five
representatives, to be appointed by
the Vice-President and Speaker of
the House respectively, to report to
Congress not later than December, 1930.

The resolution was referred to
committee, but no hearings were
held, owing to the lateness of the
session and the congested state of
the calendar. Senator Stevens said
that he will revise the resolution and
introduce it during the seventy-first

America's Place in International Affairs Greatly Impresses League

Resolution Moved by Chamberlain That Experts' Com-
mittee Should Take Up Question of American
Entrance to World Court Cordially Received

GENEVA (P)—An extraordinarily
impressive manifestation of the high
place held by the United States in
international life characterized Sat-
urday's public session of the Council
of the League of Nations.

Every member of the Council, in
approving a resolution moved by Sir
Austen Chamberlain that the com-
mittee of experts who will shortly
consider a revision of the World
Court statute take up the question of
the accession of the United States to
the Court, emphasized the impor-
tance to the world of American en-
trance into the tribunal.

After reading a prepared report
and the resolution, the British For-
eign Secretary called particular at-
tention to the pleasant reference to
the "doubtless, oftentimes perplexing
and difficult" nature of the question
contained in the American note of
February which reopened negotia-
tions for American adhesion to the
Court. He voiced his conviction that
every member of the Council would
support this sympathetic declaration
with satisfaction.

Root Receives Congratulations

Elihu Root, who prepared the
formula which is felt to point the
way for American membership, was
the recipient of numerous tributes

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

New Zealand Bars Immigration Until Natives Find Work

Local Unemployment Must Be
Dealt With, It Is Decided,
Before Gates Are Opened

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Though the
Coates Government had restricted
immigration some time before the
general election of 1928, the fact that
it had encouraged many persons to
come into the country from Britain
during times of local industrial de-
pression was one of the causes of its
defeat.

The new Government has now
stated plainly that local unemploy-
ment must be dealt with before definite
work to come to are encouraged to
enter New Zealand.

The Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward,
has said that the Jones Act is
so far as possible to be dealt with
by the Government.

The committee report, the resolution
stipulated, should contain recom-
mendations for appropriate legis-
lation.

The committee would be directed to
work out a plan by which the public
domain may be divided into separate
classes, with the idea of expediting the
disposal of all public land so that some of the land
might be permitted to pass into pri-
vate hands. The committee would
be given the theory that conser-
vation of public resources is to
be continued as a permanent policy
for the benefit of the entire nation,
without placing any undue burden
on the states in which the national
forests are located.

Federal Committee Proposed

The report of the committee would
include recommendations for the re-
lease of national forest states to the
extent that they may be injuriously
affected by the fact that the forests
do not yield taxes to the

the Chief Justice of the United States down to the local bar associations.

"The first step in law enforcement is an adequate organization of our judicial and enforcement system."

Government to Advertise Benefits of Prohibition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — An advertising campaign emphasizing the advantages of prohibition will carry the message of enforcement to the American public according to plans just announced by Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition.

For this purpose a \$50,000 fund will be utilized. This sum is available to the bureaus for educational purposes of the deficiency bill enacted at the last Congress.

Dr. Doran announces that he has received many posters and cartoons from professional artists and is now examining them with the expectation of turning them over to an educational committee of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, which will report their preferences to him. He considers the campaign at present, however, as an experiment.

It was also announced from the office of the prohibition commissioner that provisions of the Jones-Stalaker Dry Act will not be utilized to search for houses without warrants. Dry officials in Boston and other cities, where contrary reports have been spread, were authorized by prohibition heads here to declare such assertions entirely unfounded.

Dry of Obeying Dry Law

Assigned to All Officials

WASHINGTON (AP) — Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, believes President Hoover can go far toward enforcing the dry laws by impressing upon federal officials their duty to abstain from drinking.

The Senator, author of the recently enacted law increasing penalties for violation of the Volstead Act, said that he had no doubt that the President, if he had not already done so, will tell the Attorney-General and say to him that he expects the Department of Justice to deal effectively with violators of the dry laws.

He added that this word doubtless would be passed down the line to every United States attorney throughout the land.

Waldorf-Astoria

Will Rise Anew

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK — A new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel will be built in New York to carry on the traditions of the famous hotel which will be torn down in May to make way for a huge office building.

The new hotel will be 40 stories high and will have 2000 rooms, according to the announcement by Lucius M. Broome, president of the Waldorf-Astoria Company. It will be built at Park Avenue and Fiftieth Street. Construction work is to be commenced next fall, and the building is expected to be completed by the fall of 1931. The project was said to involve approximately \$40,000,000.

The announcement apparently holds the answer to one of the first questions which occurred to many persons when they heard the news that the old Waldorf had been sold. "What?" they asked, "will happen to us?"

Oscar Tschirsky, known throughout the world as "Oscar of the Waldorf," and who directed the operation details of the hotel since the day it first opened, is expected to have a similar post in the new hotel.

LITERARY INCREASE NOTED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—More than three times as many certificates of literacy were issued in 1928 as in 1927, reports of the state education department indicate. The schools in 1928 issued 150,194 certificates, as compared with 48,604 in 1927. The increase is accounted for in large measure by the presidential campaign, large numbers presenting themselves for the regents' literacy test in order to vote.

SCHOOLSHIP STUDENTS IN INDIA

NEW YORK—Word has just been received here that a comprehensive journey through the Orient has brought 100 United States students and teachers of the Floating University to Bombay, India, after having traveled overland through India, visiting along the way Calcutta, Benares, Delhi and Agri, site of the Taj Mahal.

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11, 1918.

MR. VESPER GEORGE

will give first of series of lectures on

ART
FREE TO THE PUBLIC

Monday, March 11, at 8:15 P. M., at
44 St. Rudolph Street, Boston.

WEDNESDAY—Tea Party Craft by H. Lindgreen
FRIDAY—Colored Sunlight by C. J. Connick

OPINION DIVIDED ON REPARATION BANK'S POWERS

Issue of Allies' Capacity to Take German Goods Revived at Paris

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—There is a double current for and against giving large powers to the proposed international trustee bank which is to become key to the whole edifice being erected by the committee of experts on reparations.

On one hand the experts in their announcements try to diminish the functions of the bank because there is some misgiving lest it should obtain autonomy and be manipulated by the principal financial forces acting as a supernational body.

On the other hand it is suggested in certain quarters that the bank which is to become key to the whole edifice being erected by the committee of experts on reparations.

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ORIENT THOUGHT VERGING ON NEW WORLD CONCEPT

Peiping Scholar Sees Fruit
of Western Contact Ripening in China

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HANOVER, N. H.—The International Institute here under the auspices of the Dartmouth Christian Association was marked on its second day by two addresses by Prof. L. C. Porter of Yenching University, Peiping, China, on two aspects of the development of Oriental civilization and the situation in China.

The session opened with individual discussion groups meeting in various classes, these being addressed on various subjects.

Prof. Porter discussed "The Impact of Western Civilization on the Far East," during which he traced the history of Western contact with China starting with the opening of trade to the nations of the world.

He emphasized the effect of the Christian missionaries upon Chinese development, especially along educational and social welfare lines.

The Chinese, he said, have built a strong national organization that promises to aid greatly in emancipating China and giving its people a new, and broader, concept of life.

Four United States Policies

Willis J. Abbott, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, addressed a group in one of the political science classes on the "Present Day Foreign Policies of the United States"—isolation, the open door, the Monroe Doctrine and freedom of the seas.

The policy of isolation, he said, has been considerably weakened in recent years. The second policy, that of the open door, Mr. Abbott characterized as distinctly a business proposition and one that has been generally accepted. Speaking of the Monroe Doctrine, he believed that in applying it, the United States should limit itself, as well as foreign countries, in dealing with South America. The freedom of the seas has always been a moot policy, he explained, involving international law and the rights of neutrals.

Mr. Abbott also addressed a fresh-minted class on "The Gathering of International News," touching the means of gathering and dispatching this news, explaining the use of the cable and the increasing use of the radio in transmitting accounts of foreign events. He also explained briefly the duties of foreign correspondents as maintained by several of the larger newspapers.

The South American Viewpoint

Dr. S. G. Inman, on the subject "Latin America Looks at the United States," first contrasted the methods and interests of the North and South American business man. In all their business dealings the Latin Americans consider the individual rather than the organization, he said. This same feeling dominates the politics of Latin America, he further explained, and because of the numerous factions that support different candidates, frequent revolutions.

Dr. Inman declared that Simon Bolívar called the first Pan-American Conference in 1826 and presented six important features at that time that have since been incorporated in the Covenant of the League of Nations. In the conferences that have been held since 1826, the delegates from the United States, he pointed out, have stressed commercial affairs while the Latin Americans have been more interested in theories of government and in defining international law.

Advise Less Meddling

In considering the attitude of Latin America toward what he said is regarded in some quarters there as the imperialistic tendencies of the United States, Dr. Inman asked his audience to take into account the historical background of the South American nations and the fundamental cultural differences between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon. In closing he made a plea for less meddling as a means of promoting greater peace and increasing friendship with Latin America.

CANADIAN EMPLOYEES TO LEARN LANGUAGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CALGARY, Alta.—A French professor of European languages has been added to the staff of the new \$1,000,000 store of the T. Eaton Company that has been opened recently in this city. This appointment was made at the request of Lady Eaton, it being her wish that this professor act as an interpreter between French and German to the store employees.

The reason given for this instruction in languages is that it will aid the employees in the learning of European customs and habits and the value of imported merchandise when it is received at the Calgary store.

MEDAL OF KIWANIS GOES TO EDUCATOR

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA.—For distinguished service in the field of education, especially in helping to bring

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GRADUATES**
DIRECT FROM THE GROWER
FULL GROWTH AND HALF CRATE 100
RIVIERA GROVES, BOSTON, MASS.

Somerset Farms Cream

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WANT QUALITY**

Ask your Grocer or Provision Dealer for it and if he does not keep it call up Kenmore 3256, and we will call on him.

higher education within the reach of underprivileged boys and girls. Dr. Charles E. Beury, president of Temple University, has been awarded the 1929 gold medal offered yearly by the Philadelphia Kiwanis Club. The presentation was made by Richard J. Freeman, president of the club, after a eulogy of Dr. Beury had been delivered by Roland S. Morris, formerly Ambassador to Japan.

Since Dr. Beury's inauguration in 1926, the university has made rapid progress toward the fulfillment of his pledges to carry out a comprehensive program of physical and academic advancement.

British Estimate Budget Surplus of £11,000,000

LONDON PAPER ANTICIPATES INCREASE IN TAXATION OF BREWERS, DISTILLERS AND OTHERS

WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—A surplus of £11,000,000 is expected in the coming budget, though this is still liable to variation as the returns are not yet complete. Against this provision, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, has to be made for some increase in expenditure during the coming 12 months as the £100,000 that has been saved on armaments does not go far toward covering the new expenditure the Government's "Operating" scheme, by which the manufacturing industries and agriculture are to have their municipal taxation shaved.

On the other hand the revenue has been increased by the new taxes introduced last year and in these circumstances some margin for relief is now anticipated. In view of the exigencies of the coming election, the conservatives are anxious that this relief should be as widely distributed as possible. Proposals to this effect are under consideration by the Government.

The scheme chiefly discussed provides for reductions in the existing rate duty and in the taxation of second-hand automobiles, while possibly some minor tax concessions.

The Daily Telegraph anticipated a small increase in the taxation of brewers, distillers and tobacco manufacturers to counterbalance the relief to these trades received from the derating scheme. This, it will be recalled, was pressed upon the Government when the derating scheme was debated, the argument being that such interests ought not to benefit from arrangements intended only to help struggling industries.

RUMANIA BELIEVES PRESTIGE SECURE

WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST.—It is the consensus in official circles at Bucharest that the result of the Geneva discussions on the minorities problem will be eminently satisfactory if the thesis is sustained by the "succession."

The reserves Nicholas Titulescu presented on behalf of the Little Entente which the League Council adopted are considered locally as safeguarding the prestige of those states possessing minorities, at the same time asserting the minorities' fullest liberty.

Particular importance is given in Bucharest to the manifestation of solidarity between the Little Entente and Poland during the minorities debate before the Geneva Council.

Minority circles of Bucharest view the establishment of a "commission of inquiry" to study the progress in world comprehension of their cause and believe the commission will facilitate a practical solution of the entire minorities question.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN COAL YIELD INCREASES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—The coal yield for British Columbia for the year 1928 is estimated at 2,510,300 long tons, which is an increase of approximately 2.25 per cent as compared with the year 1927. The copper output also sets all records with an output of 1,150,150 pounds.

Owing to increased output and a better average market price for copper the production value of the metal will show a substantial increase compared with 1927, the estimate being \$14,524,482, while that of 1927 was \$11,525,011.

CAR DEALERS OBJECT TO TAX ON GASOLINE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The board of directors of the Automobile Merchants' Association of New York has adopted

REGISTERED AT THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING HOUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMONG the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Constance K. Nels, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Marie K. Bamman, Bay Shore, N. Y.; Mrs. G. N. Nels, Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. G. W. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Zaida W. Neal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Hilda Hartles, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. L. L. Hartles, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ernst Hartles, Brooklyn, N. Y.; V. Graham Mathews, San Diego, Calif.; Graham Mathews, San Diego, Calif.; Miss Louise G. Taylor, Atlantic City, N. J.; J. E. Stratton, Orange, N. J.; Frieda Stephan, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Georgia Weatherly, Salamanca, N. Y.

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expanding mercantile
institutions.

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ATLANTA, Georgia
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama
SAN FRANCISCO, California

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and Monthly Rates

California Presents:



closes its fifth season without a deficit.

Although the orchestra has one more concert before it closes its season, it is believed that it has earned enough money this season to pay its own way out. In the event that not a single gold admission is received on the closing night, Miss Lene Osborne, business manager, said that the first year was experimental and that a large deficit had to be met at the end of the season.

DUKE OF MONGOLIA' ONCE HOOVER'S HOST IN BUDDHIST CITY

F. A. Larsson, of Swedish Mission, Recalls "Happy, Energetic, Wide-Awake Engineer"

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, interviewed Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, on Friday night and again urged the importance of fixing a date for the evacuation of the occupied area in the Rhineland not as an act of grace but as a matter of justice to Germany, which in the German view has fulfilled all her obligations under the treaty necessary for that purpose.

Sir Austen could only give the same reply which Aristide Briand, France's Foreign Minister, recently gave, that an evacuation and reparations are interdependent.

Mr. Larsson first settled at Bantu on the Yellow River, where he founded a mission station and became a guest of the Mongolian Prince, who used to show him off to his friends as a "curiosity."

At the time of the Boxer outbreak in 1900 Mr. Larsson was in Kalgan with 21 other Europeans, but managed to escape to Urga, the Holy City of the Mongolian Buddhists, where he made his home for years.

In 1913, when the Mongols rebelled against the Chinese he was asked by the Premier to act as peace-maker, and accompanied the Mongolian delegation to Peiping (Peking), where peace was finally made. In recognition of his services the leader of the Buddhists in Urga conferred the title on him.

Mr. Larsson has been host to many well-known people visiting Urga, including the explorers Dr. Sven Hedin and Roy Chapman Andrews. He also recalls a "happy, energetic, wide-awake engineer" who lived with him for some time while directing the construction of a railroad. His guest's name was Herbert Hoover.

"The engineer became a president," said Mr. Larsson, "and I became a duke."

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CIVIC ORCHESTRA ENDS SEASON WITHOUT LOSS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma City's Symphony Orchestra

has given 13 performances this season.

It has been a success.

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well-known people visiting Urga, including the explorers Dr. Sven Hedin and Roy Chapman Andrews. He also recalls a "happy, energetic, wide-awake engineer" who lived with him for some time while directing the construction of a railroad. His guest's name was Herbert Hoover.

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HUNGARY SEEKS MEANS TO STOP TRADE LOSSES

New Foreign Markets Held Necessary to Insure Financial Stability

By C. D. BOOTH
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST.—Active propaganda for economy and for stimulation of interest in home-made products is being organized by banking and industrial interests of Hungary in order to remedy the present unsatisfactory financial condition of the country. At the same time, the country aid of the United States Department of Commerce, an American-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce is being formed to promote the sale of Hungarian products in American markets. Attempts are also being made to market poultry and game in England and France, and a general movement for finding new trade outlets is under way.

Statistics recently published by the Ministry of Finance show that the adverse trade balance for 1928 amounted to some \$36,400,000 pesos (\$64,000,000), which is an increase of \$3,500,000 in the wrong direction over the balance of 1927.

Some attribute Hungary's plight to the deprivation of her former provinces by the Treaty of Trianon which robbed her of nearly all the raw materials necessary for the development of her industrial life. All is not remedy is seen by these observers except the restoration of Hungary's lost provinces.

Others are seeking some means whereby the resources left to the state may be used to the best advantage. In this attitude they are encouraged by the Government, which has created recently a special Ministry of Economic Affairs, with the object of bringing about co-operation of all government departments and commercial bodies concerned with the fostering of export trade.

Commercial treaties have already been concluded between Hungary and all the countries to which she is likely to export her products. Numerous treaties embodying "most-favored nation clauses" have been signed. Strange to say, none of these treaties have resulted in an increase of Hungarian export to the countries with which they are concluded. This fact is alleged here to be due in part to deliberate frustration of the "most-favored-nation" idea by Germany, Austria, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the three largest consumers of Hungarian flour, have established within the past two years high tariffs for the protection of their new

mill industry. Moreover, the capture of Hungarian markets for flour, bacon and sugar by American, Canadian and French producers, with more efficient methods of manufacture and sale, has added to the uphill work to be done before the budget is balanced.

Scarcity of capital has caused an increase in the import of foreign goods, and of stagnation in the export trade. Local manufacturers being unable to grant long credits, the distributors resort to exporters abroad. At the same time, raw materials, as opposed to manufactured articles, are being imported in greater quantities.

In the final analysis the coming of prosperity to Hungary depends upon the improvement of her political relations with the neighboring states and this improvement can scarcely take place while the Hungarian government encourages in the successive states, an attitude of chauvinistic irredentism.

British Continue Forestry Activity by Larger Vote

£5,500,000 to Be Asked For, Spread Over a Period of Five Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—A sum of £5,500,000 is to be asked for from Parliament for the Forestry Commission, to be spread over a period of 10 years. This is £2,000,000 more than has been spent in the 10-year period now ending. In addition to this, the commission will draw a revenue of £1,400,000 from its forest products, as compared with £755,000. With these increased amounts, the Forestry Commissioners expect to plant up 225,000 acres of new land, to spend £1,000,000 on forest workers' holdings, and to have sufficient in hand to make grants for private lands and for research.

The commission has planted 124,000 acres since the war and to these must be added 65,000 acres planted by local authorities and private individuals. Forest workers' holdings to the number of 537 have been completed and a further 267 are in progress.

O. J. Sanger of the Forestry Commission recently drew attention to the necessity of finding timber substitutes. In a lecture at Liverpool, he said that British timber purchases of £500,000 a year from the existing softwood forests were producing annually less than half what they should be yielding. No appreciable reduction in world demand would take place until enforced by restriction of supply and mounting prices, as was already evident to a small extent in America.

Forestry authorities all over the

Amid Sylvan Surroundings



Reprinted from Highland Park News-Herald

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

Los Angeles Edifice Follows Italian Renaissance Style

WORLD, said Mr. Sanger, regard the question of softwood supplies with anxiety and the Imperial Economic Committee on Timber had urged the need of systematic investigation of the rate at which the world's forest resources were being depleted. Some of the lighter kinds of hardwoods, it had been found, could be seasoned so as to be similar in color and working properties to the recognized softwoods. Such timber was present in Nigerian forests and if the demand was present there was possible a great future for many kinds of expensive woods which at present were not on the market.

Forest of Dean Elects Verderer

Ancient Custom, Which Dates From King Canute's Reign, Still Lingers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Certain customs of the time when it was the prerogative of the King of England to preserve for himself any tract of land he liked by calling it a forest, still remain in some parts of the country.

An example was the election at the shire hall of Gloucester recently of a new verderer of the Forest of Dean, Sir Charles Fortescue Brickleigh of Newland, Coleford, in succession to the late Sir Francis Crawley-Bovey.

In former times the election of verderer was accompanied by much pageantry and ceremony. It is now short of most of its glamour, but is still done with formality in the presence of freeholders of the county, and the witt of the King is read authorizing the election of the verderer. Verderers were first appointed in 1016 by King Canute.

Verderer's courts were held up till quite modern times, and visitors to the Forest of Dean Speech House, near Coleford, one of the most interesting antiquities in the district, may see the bench from which they dispensed judgment.

Three Wellesley Degrees Awarded

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Three academic awards have been made recently by the Academic Council of Wellesley College. The Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship has been awarded to Deborah May Hickey of Houston, Texas. The fellowship, amounting to about \$1600, will enable her to continue her study of mathematics in Germany.

The Fanny Bullock Workman scholarship has been awarded to Miss Margaret Davidson of Washington, who plans to continue her studies at Cornell University.

Miss Ruth Elvira Clark, associate professor of French, is the recipient of a fellowship given by Mrs. Frederick G. Atkinson, of Minneapolis, alumna trustee of the college, to a member of the faculty, to carry on research that is already begun.

Miss Dorothy W. Dennis, was recently honored by the French Republic when she was named Officer D'Academie by the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. This honor comes in recognition of Miss Dennis' work as assistant director of the University of Delaware Foreign Study Group in 1927-8.

ENTIRE NATION ORGANIZED

Immediately following this statement the wholesalers, the retailers and the consumer were organized to find the solution, possible in the Department of Agriculture.

Each large food industry had its official representative with his staff in Washington, and along the corridors of the Food Administration building signs beside office doors read "Dairy Products," "Canned Foods," "Poultry and Eggs," "Grain Co-operation," "Wheat," "Perishables," "Sugar," "Co-ordination of Purchases," and so on.

The heads of these divisions prepared statements and outlined programs of operation which the educational division, through its press section sent out in printed form to the official representatives of the Food Administration in various states and, in turn, these representatives presented them to the United States Group with additions appropriate to the individual locality.

EVERY CITIZEN HAD PART

The collection is of the utmost importance and interest as an historical record of country-wide organization which President Hoover encouraged every patriotic citizen to have a part. He simplified the machinery of an operation which assumed vast proportions before it was concluded and injected into it elements of human value which made its aim and conclusion a matter of the highest practical idealism.

The exhibit, which has attracted great attention since it was placed in the exhibit room on the third floor of the library, will remain on view one more week—thereafter, at least for a time, it will remain in the custody of the Supervisor of Branches of the Library who is at the major task of organizing and cataloguing it for permanent maintenance.

It is especially suitable that it should be publicly shown for the first time in the Boston Public Library (named as Mr. Hoover relied greatly upon libraries as agencies for the dissemination of this important matter contained in his letter concerning the Food Administration).

Answers to Questions Asked on the News of the Last Few Days

1. In an English court the judge dominates the trial, while in America the judge is hedged about with regulations and statutes.

2. Noises—*"Cries"*—*"Shrieks"*—*"Screams"*—*"Scream Harry"*.

3. From the Latin, meaning "dearness" or "love."

4. By making rubber out of weeds.

5. William A. Thompson Co.

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is by dairies, butter export societies, bacon factories and egg export societies.

The consumptive co-operative societies appear to be stationary as regards the amount of turnover, but the actual business done has been larger owing to lower prices for several commodities. The agricultural co-operative buying societies, especially those dealing with fertilizing stuff, show an increase from \$25,000,000 in 1927 to \$40,000,000 in 1928.

Portugal Enters on Campaign of General Reform

President of Cabinet Will Endeavor to Obtain Service With Economy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON.—A general reform of government departments is contemplated by the president of the Portuguese Cabinet, Col. Vicente de Freitas. In a recent interview, the Minister said that the essence of the scheme was to avoid the duplication of services, and above all, to obtain the maximum of economy.

Speaking of the censorship exercised in the daily press, the president of the Cabinet declared that he respected the exercise of journalistic freedom, as a necessary factor of information and of direction to the nation; but often it has a contrary and misleading influence on the public spirit as has been the case when press censorship became a necessity and the censor has a difficult task. He further explained that the Government has decided to henceforth conduct all charitable institutions on decentralizing lines, in order to avoid, among other facts, the scandalous appointment of useless and unnecessary officials, in general as a reward for secret political services.

Colonel de Freitas added that the new administrative code now being organized was entirely based on the theory of decentralization and should prove a triumph for the government of the dictatorship. "We have a general subject of aviation.

"Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized in May, 1909, and held its first service in Symphony Hall, on Hill Street, in June of the same year.

"In 1914, the church moved to Highland Park, where services were held in the Ebenezer clubhouse until the beautiful building on Pasadena Avenue and Avenue 52 was ready for occupancy. Its auditorium has a seating capacity of 822 and the Sunday school room, directly beneath, corresponds to its size.

"Although opened for services four years ago, the dedication service, as is the custom among Christian Scientists, was postponed until the property was free from debt.

"This edifice, designed and built by the firm of Meyer & Holden, a Princeton adaptation of the Italian Renaissance style, and by its setting of well-chosen shrubbery and neatly kept lawns, forms one of the most attractive spots in Highland Park."

Coolidge Enjoys Rest and Privacy

Comes Out of Seclusion Only to Pose for Motion Picture Men

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Calvin Coolidge on Friday enjoyed for the first time since his retirement from the White House, the leisure that is the privilege of those in private life. He remained away from his law office which he has visited daily since his return here.

The only interruption in his day will be punishment by fines of to 2000 zlotys or imprisonment up to six weeks, or the combined punishment. The same punishment is applied to the owner of an animal who is a party to the crime. Exceptional cruelty may be punished by a year's imprisonment.

Persons who do not adhere to the laws will be punished by fines of to 2000 zlotys or imprisonment up to six weeks, or the combined punishment.

The same punishment is applied to the owner of an animal who is a party to the crime. Exceptional cruelty may be punished by a year's imprisonment.

Unlike her husband, Mrs. Coolidge had much to do about town. Twice she ventured forth to the business district where she purchased household necessities. Mrs. Coolidge also visited her mother, Mrs. Lemira E. Goodhue.

DANISH CO-OPERATORS HAVE BIG TURNOVERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—According to statistics now available the turnover of Denmark's co-operative societies shows an increase from \$400,000,000 in 1927 to \$430,000,000 for 1928. The greater portion of the business done

at Saratings of 20% to 40%

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WOMEN FOUND TO HAVE HIGH AIM IN POLITICS

Show to Place Desire for Clean Government Above Mere Party Demands

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The zeal and ability in government affairs of the women members of the Seventy-first Congress was emphasized in addresses by six of these women at a luncheon just given in their honor by the League for Political Education at the Astor Hotel. Two of the new members—Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick (R.) of Kentucky, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen (D.) of Florida and Mrs. Pearl Oldfield (D.) of Arkansas—were unable to be present.

Mrs. Mary Teresa Norton (D.) of New Jersey, Mrs. Florence P. Kahn (R.) of California, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (D.) of Massachusetts, Mrs. Katherine Langley (R.) of Kentucky, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen (D.) of Florida and Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt (R.) of New York, each made a short address.

Women's interest in politics is due to their desire for good government rather than to any urge for furthering partisan issues, the speakers declared.

They paid tribute to the pioneer women who "with no thought of achievement in their day, refused to compromise," and worked unselfishly to establish woman's place in politics and government, and emphasized that women who enter public affairs must be "competent to serve and must not ask for quarter."

Characterizing democracy as "an enthusiasm for humanity and a great faith in man," Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, declared that woman's progress in the political field had followed the natural progression of the democratic ideas on which the United States Government was founded.

Mrs. Rogers cited the women's vote at the last election as proof that "the women of the country have taken up their burden of political responsibility and are playing their part not from any partisan viewpoint, but from the standpoint of good government."

Woman's interest in politics and government has paralleled her recognition that the welfare of her family was affected by issues which originated far beyond the limits of her home. Mrs. Owen declared in an address which recalled her father's gift for vivid presentation of his subject.

She characterized the move for world peace as one of the most encouraging signs of the times, and declared that "while most of us would agree that we need battleships to protect our nation, there are yet other ships which should not be overlooked in planning for our country's welfare—one is citizenship, and the other is statesmanship."

The day when women will sit in the United States Senate and in the Cabinet was envisioned by Mrs. Norton.

"Further than this, I shall not attempt to penetrate," she added, "though, probably, in the next generation greater achievements may crown the work begun more than a century ago."

She declared that political work provides wide opportunities for humane and welfare achievements and urged that women should do their part and "carry on" in a work that is "of the greatest importance to their country."

Mayor of St. Louis Is Renominated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Belgium's confidence in President Hoover was explained by Fernand Gobert, first Consul-General assigned by that nation to the southern states since the World War, upon his recent arrival here to assume his duties.

With headquarters in New Orleans, he will serve the trade territory of Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Louisiana. He has decided to make the larger cities in these states while awaiting authorization from the United States Government to open his office.

"I believe that we think more highly of your President in our country than do we over here," Mr. Gobert said. "Just before I left, I assisted in a celebration at Brussels in honor of Mr. Hoover. King Albert took an active part in this demonstration of our esteem."

Mr. Gobert said the belief in Mr. Hoover's ability to improve trade relations had led to his appointment as Consul-General and to that of a New York Consul whose name had not been announced.

GOVERNMENT'S WORK PICTURED TO PEOPLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—An exposition of works that were accepted during the administration of former President Calles has just been held.

When in Paris

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, for any information you may desire.

A Tailor for Americans in Paris

Business men and students from every state in the Union make up eighty per cent of my clientele. British woolens, fair prices and a policy of "satisfy the customer at all costs" have built up this business.

Auld Reekie
Scotch Tailor
10 Rue des Capucines, 2 Rue de Volney
just off the Rue de Poitiers

at the National Theater here under the auspices of the National Institute of Geography. The purpose is expressed in the slogan: "In order to have love for one's country it is necessary to know it."

The show was designed to give all citizens ready information as to how public funds were spent, and all that is being done to establish stable government in Mexico. By means of luminous charts, sketches, plans and diagrams—universal language, in fact—irrigation works, roads, agricultural and local schools, banks, civil and military aviation, charitable work and power projects that were undertaken or completed during the Calles régime were shown to the people.

Federal Action on Timber Issue Urged in West

(Continued from Page 1)

session next December, drawing it up so as to win the largest possible support in the West.

The forest and committee of the Ashland Chamber of Commerce, in a petition to the senators and representatives from that State complains of the practice of selling timber from the forest reserve areas on a non-taxable, no-interest contract, with purchaser paying only a small amount down and balance as timber is cut, assuming no fire or storm loss. Such practices, it is claimed, tend to destroy the forest reserves and make them ineffective as water sheds; they throw an unfair burden of state and local taxes on privately owned timber and other real estate and amounts to government business in conflict with the legitimate business of citizens.

The petition further complains that the practice of adding large areas of land adjacent to forest reserves to the domain under control of the forest service, tends to increase the amount of non-arable land in the counties affected and no provision is made properly to protect the counties. Such additions to the forest reserves tend to decrease the tax-paying area in many Oregon counties to a point that is unbearable; at the same time the area has to be policed and supervised toward

It is also claimed that the practice of the forest service toward the petition of Oregon embraced in the reserves are leading to exploitation, rather than conservation. The main contention is that the public land should be compensated for the land set apart for conservation purposes.

The following recommendations are therefore made: Timber in all forest service contracts should be taxed on the same basis as privately owned timber; all lands in the forest reserve, not already sold on timber contracts, should be placed on a taxable basis, so that the United States shall be the local governments a tax on the land.

It is pointed out that all other states have appropriated into private ownership their public lands, bringing them into the tax rolls. Forest conservation is in the interest of the Nation, and the Federal Government should reimburse the states for the loss of these lands for taxation purposes.

Belgian Consul Praises Hoover

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Mr. Gobert said the belief in Mr. Hoover's ability to improve trade relations had led to his appointment as Consul-General and to that of a New York Consul whose name had not been announced.

VERMONT BACKS SHOW

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 8 (AP)—Gov. John E. Weeks has signed a bill authorizing the appropriation of \$15,000 to aid in the construction of the Eastern States Exposition Grounds at Springfield, Mass. Private contributions of \$35,000 will make possible erection of a \$50,000 building.

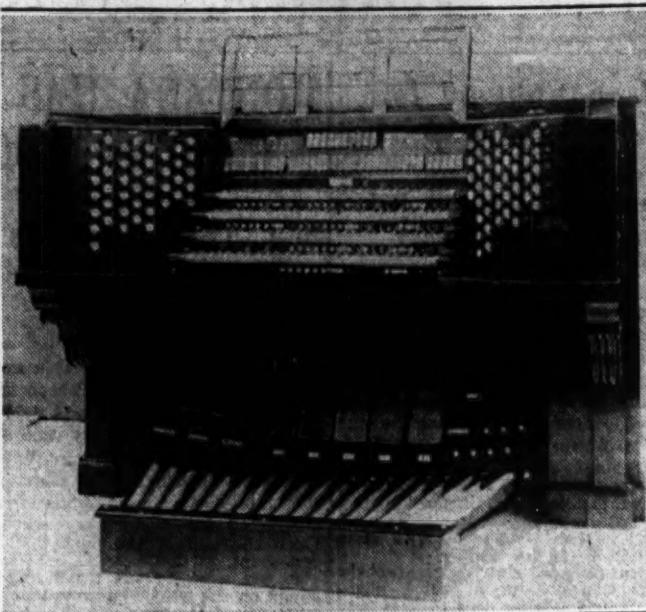
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Like a Symphony Orchestra



New Console of the Organ in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is Typical of the Great Range Provided in Modern Organ Building.

Changes Improve Tonal Qualities of Organ in The Mother Church

Compass of Chimes Increased and Harp Effect Added—Range of Combinations Widened—Alterations Described by Official of Organ Company

Though the pipe organ is a mechanism which measures its history in centuries, yet it is one in which the last few years have seen their quota of improvements, inventions and innovations looking toward still greater enrichment of the "cord of sweet sounds" from the monarch of instruments, according to Norman Jacobsen, vice-president of the Hook & Hastings Company, organ builders of Kendal Green, Mass., and a lecturer on the pipe organ.

Several of these improvements, as well as an example of the wide tonal range to which the organ may be expected to add, are described by him, in a work recently completed in enlarging the organ in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The task here was in many ways typical of the task of remodeling a distinctively large organ, with the important exception that this organ already had the electrical action which has come into general use only in the last 30 years—a short period in the development of the organ—and is being installed in many of the older existing organs when they are modernized. This electrical action, which the organist opens the wind passage to the proper pipe as each key is pressed, was found in perfect condition when the old console of this organ was dismantled to be relocated.

It is also claimed that the practice of the forest service toward the petition of Oregon embraced in the reserves are leading to exploitation, rather than conservation. The main contention is that the public land should be compensated for the land set apart for conservation purposes.

The following recommendations are therefore made: Timber in all forest service contracts should be taxed on the same basis as privately owned timber; all lands in the forest reserve, not already sold on timber contracts, should be placed on a taxable basis, so that the United States shall be the local governments a tax on the land.

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All the dresses are on the second floor.

for ample time can be appreciated when one watches a man building up one of the cables of electric wires which will eventually connect the keys with pipes and consider how imperative it is that the two ends of each wire be connected to just the right key and pipe.

Mr. Jacobson believes that the treatment of voicing should be such as to allow the tones to amplify and develop naturally. An organ, to be a musical success, must be free from any harsh, strident and forced tone. Purity of tone should not be sacrificed for loudness. The trend of informed opinion now is against cutting "feature" stops, and toward cultivation of blend and balance, he believes.

TUNE POLICIES TO PEACE PACT, CHURCHES URGE

Religious Bodies Plan Educational Campaign for Observance of Treaty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLUMBUS, O.—The Paris Peace Pact is to be utilized by the churches of America as constituting the basis of a far-reaching program of peace education, according to a decision arrived at by the second national study conference of churches and world peace, attended by representatives of 35 communions and allied religious organizations. The conference addressed a message to the churches in which it was decided:

"The general pact for reduction of war is the instrument of nations to make public pledges to use only peaceful means for settlement of their controversies, whatever may be their origin or nature, expresses the purpose of the nations to deal with one another on the basis of the Christian ideal of no violence, justice, co-operation and good will. The realization of the possibilities inherent in the pact depends on the will of the people, and this in turn depends largely on the conscience and activity of the churches. It remains now to carry the high vision of a warless world to triumphant success."

Refuse to Sanction War

It was also recommended that the churches should henceforth refuse, as institutions, to sanction war, or to guarantee as to full gallowage given to the consumer at all times or any penalties proposed in the way of the withdrawal of selling privileges from retailers who are found not to accord full measure at all times.

"We do not find in the code any provision for the universal adoption of certain mechanical facilities at gasoline vending stations which would absolutely guarantee full quantity and quality. Most other businesses have such devices whereby the customer can assure himself that he is receiving the quantity and quality purchased and these measuring devices are regularly inspected by authorized officials."

Urge New Naval Parley

It was also voted that the churches should oppose all military training in church institutions and public high schools, all compulsory military training in colleges, and universities and should favor non-military courses in physical education and curriculum courses on the cause and cure of war and on methods of international co-operation.

Recognizing the need for further disarmament, the delegates said:

"Deplored the tension in Anglo-American relations that have been stimulated by the entry of the cruiser 'Hill', we hold that the churches should encourage President Hoover to take all possible steps to limit and drastically reduce the competing navies toward the status of police forces."

These recommendations, to become final and authoritative, must first be

approved by the judicatories of the religious organizations represented in the conference.

It was decided that a third national study conference should be convened in 1930 in Chicago.

A.A.A. Finds Code to Aid Motorists Fails in Purpose

No Remedy for Short Sales of "Gas" and Oil, It Shows, and Lacks "Punch"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Permission was granted on Friday to the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company for the construction of a power canal between Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis on the St. Lawrence River, a few miles above Montreal.

J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, in announcing in Parliament the passing of an order-in-council to this effect, read a statement showing that the approval had been given, subject to such conditions as would fully protect navigation and the future development of the St. Lawrence as a lakes-to-ocean highway.

The Beauharnois Company last year was granted a charter by the Quebec Government to build a 14-mile canal from Hungry Bay to Melocheville, between the two lakes which would draw 40,000 cubic feet per second of the 200,000 feet per second flow of the river at this point and develop around 420,000 horsepower. The ultimate cost of the project is placed at \$65,000,000, and at least two years would be required for its completion.

In a recent reference in Parliament to the matter the Prime Minister, W. L. MacKenzie King, said that the Government did not feel that it would be justified in preventing an industrial development in the matter of water power in a province simply because under an act of Parliament it had been given the duty of safeguarding navigation.

According to the conditions of the order-in-council the government had the right to acquire all or any part of the company's property as part of the St. Lawrence water way; the works should at no time raise the natural level of the river above the international boundary or in any way conflict with the provisions and terms of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 or the Treaty of Washington of 1871.

WALK-OVER

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Patent and Satin Straps

for afternoon and evening wear.

Adaptable to the season that is just ahead.

10.00

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons Inc.

170 Tremont St. Boston 378 Washington St.

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Another addition to Harvard's famous collection of rare books has just been made

THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

Rumania to Have First Radio Exhibit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Bucharest

COUNTRY-WIDE interest and enthusiasm for radio have increased enormously in Rumania, and the advent of the National-Peasant Party to the Government has given this interest an official stimulus. As a result of the Government's favoring the use of radio as a means of disseminating education among the country people, the first International Radio Exposition will be held at Bucharest from April 15 to June 1, 1929.

The exposition will be opened to all foreign manufacturers of radio and radio apparatus. The National Defense League and the Society for the Furtherance of Aviation are responsible for the organization of the show which is sponsored by the High Regency and the Minister of Communications. Prince Nicholas, who is a member of the Regency, is a radio enthusiast of competent caliber. The Prince has studied the mechanics of radio and possesses a sound technical knowledge. It is per-

haps interesting to know that his Christmas gifts to several of the army regiments were radio sets. Every facility to foreign exhibitors has been promised, in the matter of reservations, and practical demonstrations of apparatus, and in addition all exhibits from abroad will be admitted free of customs duty by special authorization of the Ministry of Finance.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has been informed from authoritative sources that undoubtedly the present Government will reduce the import tariff on radio materials to a nominal amount in the near future.

American Music

A CONCERT of American composers, featured by a talk on Edward MacDowell, perhaps the greatest of American composers of the nineteenth century, will constitute the program of the Standard Symphony Hour on the NBC, Thursday evening, March 14, from 7:30 to 8:30, Pacific time.

The "Beginning of the Twentieth Century" will be represented by Edgar Stillman Kelley's musical picture, "Lady Picking Mulberries," as it is played by the Standards Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Max Dolin.

Possibly the Greek legend of a youth named Narcissus who loved nothing better than to admire his own reflection in the quiet water inspired Ethelbert Nevin to write his work by the same name which introduces the second period, devoted to "Music of the Nations."

John Powell's suite of pieces, "At the Fair," is representative of "Music for American Children," the third division of the program. The two movements to be played are "Merry-Go-Round" and a musical picture of that Barnumesque lady, the "Circassian Beauty."

Special significance is attached to the concluding group, "An American Abroad" which is represented by Henry Hadley's sympathetic "Silhouettes." Pacific coast music lovers have a particularly intimate feeling for the music of Henry Kimball Hadley, because of his connection for several years with two west coast symphonies.

The program:

Beginning of the 20th Century
Dance of the Egyptian Maidens.....Shelley
Lady Picking Mulberries.....Kelle
Prelude to Act II "Cyrano de
Bergerac".....Darmrosch
"The Nutcracker".....Narcissus.....Renu
From Uncle Remus.....Woodland
Sketches.....MacDowell
Talks.....MacDowell and Hill
Largo.....Sonata Tragica.....MacDowell
Music for American Children
At the Fair.....Powell
Silhouettes.....Hadley
Circassian Beauty
Two Children's Pictures.....Carpenter
An American Abroad
Silhouettes.....Hadley
Spanish.....French.....Italian.....Irish
The Standard Symphony Hour will be distributed through KHQ, KOMO, KGK, KGO and KFI.The New Fashions
For Spring Are Arriving Daily
NEW FROCKS
NEW COATS
NEW HATS
NEW ACCESSORIESMaas Brothers
GREATEST FAMOUS GREATEST STORE
TAMPA, FLA.

This store boasts the beauty and character of its

EASTER FASHION DISPLAYS
and invites its friends to enjoy a viewing of this panorama of the mode.LOVEMAN, JOSEPH and LOEB
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMABurdine's
MIAMI and the BEACH
FLORIDA

For the Woman Who Is NOT Slender

Burdine's Slenderline Shop specializes in frocks and ensemble costumes for the woman of "size importance."

Here you will find those styles and those materials which have been proven most successful for the fuller figure. Even the designs of printed silks are those smaller patterns which are most flattering.

SLENDERLINE SHOP, Third Floor, Main Store

ABC NETWORK HEAD



ADOLPH F. LINDEN

Pacific time, in its next program over the nation-wide hookup of Columbia.

Miss Oelheim has chosen as her two contributions, "In Our Love Nest" from "Mary," and "Auf Wiedersehen" from Romberg's "Blue Paradise." Further vocalization will be heard when the Sonora Male Trio harmonize "Blue Waters" and "I'm Ka-ray for You."

In addition, the Picadors, an exclusive Sonora dance orchestra, will offer "She's Got Great Ideas" and "I'm Crazy Over You," two of this season's most popular Broadway hits, and, in a more serious vein, they will play "C'est le Va" by Valverde. "Cuddling You," rendered by the Mayfair House Salon Orchestra, will complete this program.

WABC, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WKBW, WCAO, WCAU, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHF, WBBM, WOVO, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WHK, WLWB, WMAL, WRC, KLRK, KFJF, KRLD, WIBW, KTSA, WISN and WDSU will carry this program.

The Listener Speaks

A N INTERESTING western net-work which is working with the Columbia system is the American Broadcasting Company, headed by Adolph F. Linden. It includes stations KJR, KEX, KGA, KYA, KMTK, KDYL and KLZ. Four of these are owned outright.

Mr. Linden is president of the Puget Sound Savings and Loan Association, one of the biggest banks in the Pacific Northwest, and identified with many other leading business enterprises of Seattle. His vision on radio broadcasting has led him to apply his business training to development of radio and the ABC network is the result.

Massenet and Mialhac Collaborate on "Manon"

Jules Frederic Massenet, the famous French composer, will be honored in the next "Musical Episode" over Columbia, on Thursday evening, March 14, at 10:30, eastern time.

This episode will reproduce the meeting between Massenet and Mialhac, French librettist, composer and author of the opera "Manon." At this meeting, plans for the opera "Manon," the music for which was, of course, written by Massenet and the libretto by Mialhac, were discussed in full, and in the reproduction of this episode many of the leading themes and songs of that opera will be heard.

The real author of the story "Manon Lescaut" was an old priest by the name of Alphonse Prevost, who was forced into seclusion by his father. The Abbe produced this one masterpiece, and the old manuscript was discovered some time later by Mialhac. He rewrote and rearranged it, and the result was the script for the well-known opera which Massenet's music makes doubly famous.

WABC, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WKBW, WCAO, WFAN, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHF, WBBM, WOVO, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WHK, WLWB, WMAL, and WISN will distribute this program.

Sonora Features
Helen Oelheim

Helen Oelheim, a well-known contralto, will be the guest artist of Sonora on Thursday evening, March 14, at 9:30, eastern time, or 6:30,

Modern Fashions for Modern Women

Burger-Phillips Co.
33 Years of Faithful Service
BIRMINGHAMHill
Grocery
Co.
BIRMINGHAM
A Store Near YouNOTHING BUT INSURANCE
at 2028½ First Ave.YOU NEED INSURANCE
MOORE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Odum Bowers White

Apparel and Shoes for Men and Women

Standard Lines

Reasonably Priced

THIRD AVENUE

IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM

Pacific time, in its next program over the nation-wide hookup of Columbia.

Miss Oelheim has chosen as her two contributions, "In Our Love Nest" from "Mary," and "Auf Wiedersehen" from Romberg's "Blue Paradise." Further vocalization will be heard when the Sonora Male Trio harmonize "Blue Waters" and "I'm Ka-ray for You."

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The Listener Speaks

T HE Veedol "Vodevil" entertainment on Fridays through Columbia at 8:30, eastern time, is developing well into its stride now, and is developing a radio vaudeville form which is calculated to please many listeners. Last Friday George Jessel and "Cissie" Loftus were the guest stars. The latter was cleverly introduced by the master of ceremonies first of all. After sending a message to her son in school in the approved fashion, she offered several of her impersonations, which lost little through presentation in sound only. The voices of John McCormack, a Scottish engineer, and Nora Bayes were imitated, and a parting remark to the effect that "That's all there is, there isn't any more," was made in the Ethel Barrymore style.

George Jessel, star of the "The Jazz Singer" and "The War Song," the third division of the program. The two movements to be played are "Merry-Go-Round" and a musical picture of that Barnumesque lady, the "Circassian Beauty."

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Reasonably Priced

THIRD AVENUE

IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM

Further Geneva

Test Results Told

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

H EADWAY, the organ of the League of Nations Union, describes some of the results of the experimental broadcast from Geneva on short wavelengths. This was done with a view to finding out how far people in distant countries might be interested in the League.

A. M. Anger, an official in the

Philippines, said,

"It gave me tremendous pleasure to listen to you. I was stirred to deep emotion and I confess that tears rose to my eyes at the immense joy of hearing a conversation in France, or close to it." An officer named Reeves at Risalpore, in a lonely spot on the northwest frontier of India, expressed his delight at hearing the Geneva talk. A member of the Administrative Council of Mauritius wrote in similar terms. A resident in Sumatra (Dutch East Indies) says: "I hasten to congratulate you on your transmission of yesterday. Reception was absolutely perfect. It is almost incredible that you are speaking from Geneva. The loudspeaker in the room was almost too strong. When we read of the League of Nations in the papers it seems a distant vision, yet here in a moment it makes its appearance in my room. May the voice of Geneva long continue to spread through the ether like this." Japanese papers received at Geneva contain long articles with headings like: "Listening to What is Happening at the League," "League Debates Can Be Heard in Japan," "Radio Fans Treated to the Eloquence of Statesmen of the World."

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA

A legal instrument

that should be eliminated

through

the Hoover plan

which calls for

all government agencies to build

up a "reserve" of public projects

which will be undertaken to offset

periods of unemployment.

The Hoover prosperity reserve program is directed mainly at the elimination of the so-called "cycles" of employment and is intended to apply to practically all classes of labor.

The program which Mayor Schwab expects to undertake will apply mainly to unskilled labor.

Arrangements are being made by

the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Ellis

said, for a cab signal system between

New York and Philadelphia, thereby

adapting the automatic control idea.

During the last two years 1700

highway grade crossings have been

eliminated, it was stated in another

report. However, due to the extensions of highway building, 3022 new

grade crossings were constructed.

"This increase in the number of

grade crossings is disturbing," said

the report, "in view of the number

that should be eliminated through

the Hoover plan which calls for

all government agencies to build

up a "reserve" of public projects

which will be undertaken to offset

periods of unemployment.

The Hoover prosperity reserve program is directed mainly at the elimination of the so-called "cycles" of employment and is intended to apply to practically all classes of labor.

The program which Mayor Schwab expects to undertake will apply mainly to unskilled labor.

Arrangements are being made by

the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Ellis

said, for a cab signal system between

New York and Philadelphia, thereby

adapting the automatic control idea.

During the last two years 1700

highway grade crossings have been

eliminated, it was stated in another

report. However, due to the extensions of highway building, 3022 new

grade crossings were constructed.

"This increase in the number of

grade crossings is disturbing," said

the report, "in view of the number

that should be eliminated through

the Hoover

Home Building || Equipment || Gardening

Points to Consider in Buying an Electric Refrigerator

ELECTRIC refrigeration has many qualities to recommend it. One of these is the fact that if your present icebox is in good condition, it can be made into an electric refrigerator.

There are a number of concerns making electric refrigerators, and naturally some systems have proved better than others. When choosing an electric refrigerator there are a number of things which you should consider. First of all, be sure to buy one whose dependability has been proved by a number of years of actual use. Some concerns have machines which have seen more than a decade of service, and are now being used in many thousands of homes under all sorts of conditions. Such machines are backed by reliable companies, who may be depended on to give you good value for your money.

Be sure that your local dealer is a man of standing, who understands how to install the machine he is selling, and who can repair it if giving good service to his customers.

Like an automobile, or an oil burner, a refrigerator will need some servicing as the years roll on. The best machines now being sold require little service and repairs, because adjustments can be made right in your home, and no expensive factory service is necessary at any time.

Ask the dealer to tell you the names of people who have used the machine he is selling, and find out from them whether their machines provide quick refrigeration, so that it does not take long for the temperature in the icebox to lower to 50 degrees after the door has been opened to take out or put in food.

Operating Costs

Find out from them the average operating costs of their machines. Some use surprisingly little current, as it is used only when operating.

Remember that the simpler the machine the better it is, other things being equal, for there are less parts to operate and keep in repair.

The modern idea of having beautiful kitchens, many of them with pleasing color schemes, makes it necessary. If you are the happy possessor of such a kitchen, to buy a refrigerator whose coloring matches your kitchen cabinet and other labor-saving devices. Many of the new refrigerators not only bring satisfaction, but add real beauty to one's kitchen. They have perfectly proportioned cabinets with artistic hard-

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100 for 2

ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Why Some People Like Them

By CARL GREENLEAF BEDE

THE strikingly fresh and vigorous, new styles in home furnishings are likely to be widely adopted by homemakers to whom they appeal as expressing our speed and steel age. Still there will remain no doubt a large number who prefer the genuine old furniture which has come down to us from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

These chairs and clocks, hutches and highboys, coverlets and china sets, that we seek, find and use, have attractions that draw to them people of quite different tastes. Some for one reason, and some for another, and the occasional person for many reasons, wish to have such things about them.

It is quite likely that many acquire things of the Colonial period without pausing to consider why they are doing so. The pleasure which they get from them is quite spontaneous and satisfying. Possibly, however, this enjoyment may become even greater when a little attention is given to noticing the reasons why some other people are acquiring similar objects.

Sentiment is Potent

No doubt in many cases sentiment plays a strong part in the collector's activities. There is a certain romance surrounding the origin of these works of those old-time cabinet makers and joiners, as we think of their activities in the tiny workshops scattered throughout the colonies. Lacking the aid of all machines except the turning lathe, these patient and conscientious craftsmen built according to their ability, the customer's demands, things which were severely plain, quietly graceful, or richly elaborate.

In their product we see reflected the sturdy strength and honesty of the makers and at the same time see suggested the character of patronage which demanded the particular type of thing. Whether the example at hand be extremely modest, or highly ambitious, it is almost certain to indicate some degree of individuality in the maker. Although the general standards of design might be quite closely followed, in each piece may be seen some touch of personal taste or the lack of it.

So each article of furniture may, as we choose, turn over thoughts toward the person who made it or the one who bought it. Thus we may

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consider either the artisan's ability in conceiving and constructing or the social and financial status of the buyer. Connected with both would be the activities and importance of the community where they both dwelt. This place might be Charles-ton, Philadelphia, Hartford or Salem, not to mention numberless small and remote villages of many states.

Relief From "Speed" Strain

Knowingly or otherwise, many people are surrounding themselves with home furnishings of earlier generations, in order to secure a relief from the stress and speed of the demands of these days. A home which is discreetly equipped with such material carries an influence which must affect all its inmates favorably in this era of activity and rapid change.

In it the sense of simplicity, earnestness and thrift which these objects may express can become a wholesome contrast to the outside complexity and levity of the environment which are conspicuous and intrusive. Such a home seems likely to become more of a happy nest and less of a perch; more of a dwelling place, and less of a service station, than would one whose interior design is actuated by the contrasted motives.

Another angle of significance from which many people view antiques, shows their value as reminders of the important personages and events which had to do with the section of the country from which the things came. So a chest from inland Pennsylvania might bring to mind the large number of German settlers who were drawn to that state in the late 1600's. A desk or bureau from Virginia should remind one of the leading part this colony played in the early 1700's. Then Patrick Henry and the Raleigh Tavern shared patriotic fame with Samuel Adams and Faneuil Hall of Massachusetts.

It might be that a Connecticut court cupboard recalled the formation of that colony in the 1630's. Then Thomas Hooker and William Pynchon became too liberal for the rigid Puritans of Massachusetts Bay Colony, so they moved with many followers to the Connecticut Valley and established the settlements of Hartford and Springfield.

But it may be that we prefer to see livelier pictures of the life back of our antique furnishings, as we surround them in fancy with their original settings. If so, there are vivid colors and lively romance in plenty associated with the days when men and women both dressed in silk brocades—cream color, gold, blue and red in dashing contrasts.

So in Williamsburg, Va.; in Philadelphia, in New York, in Boston, to mention only the conspicuous centers, did the novelty and the dignity of Colonial life find its expression in chairs, coaches and on horseback.

Nor were such social standards lacking in smaller places or on the widely separated estates. Particularly in Tidewater, Va., where an estate's acres were counted in thousands, there prevailed a social status approaching the princely. Its passing has left little but memories and traditions, but these are an immeasurable rich heritage.

Whatever the selected background against which we see these surviving fragments of old-time homes, it is almost certain to be one that will lead us to greater regard for the people and the accomplishments of their days. In the arrangement of these things and in the choice of accessories which in form and color will most effectively bring out their decorative values, there is diversion in plenty for the homemaker.



Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art
Woman's Bedroom by John Wellborn Root of Chicago. Done in Pastel Tones of Rose, Gray and Blue. The Dressing Table and Revolving Chair Are of Pewter. The Wall Covering is Gray Velvet and the Curtains are Velvet Glass Etched Out in Transparent Designs

The Architect Extends His Scope

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art has chosen as the title of its eleventh exhibition of American industrial decoration, the "Architect and Industrial Arts." Nine architects of distinction, seven from New York, one from Chicago and one from Detroit, have each taken a problem and solved it. These solutions present themselves to the public in the form of 12 alcoves and one central garden feature.

Each one of these units was completely designed by one architect, whose ideas in respect to decorative features were carried through by craftsmen and producers of his selection.

The fascination of what at the moment is called as "industrial" against which we see these surviving fragments of old-time homes, it is almost certain to be one that will lead us to greater regard for the people and the accomplishments of their days. In the arrangement of these things and in the choice of accessories which in form and color will most effectively bring out their decorative values, there is diversion in plenty for the homemaker.

Here is a touchstone by which to test the tendencies illustrated in the exhibition. Do they indicate a comprehension of the period? Do they offer designs suitable to a machine age, to a practical age?

Walls Hinged in Sections

One alcove, by Ralph T. Walker, presents a man's study in a country house. It makes an interesting contribution to the question of space. The paneled walls of Japanese ash are hinged in sections, so that at any convenient point the paneling may be pulled out and then pushed in to form a shelf. In two corners are cabinets, the doors of which are composed of vertical leaves of glass which slide behind one another when the door closes. The effect is to break the light pleasantly.

In continuing through the exhibition, one encounters many interesting developments, in various materials, of this striated effect, which express the great interest felt at the present time both in surfaces and in light and shadow.

A Subtle Melody

The woman's bedroom illustrated on this page, and designed by John Wellborn Root, of Chicago, employs an entirely novel way with mirror lighting. The reflecting surfaces at the back of the dressing table and wall mirrors are cut away in border designs leaving transparent figures through which the light shines warmly. A similar idea is carried

of orderliness; and decorations transport the imagination into realms of make-believe.

More or less, of course, these things have been done before, but Mr. Schoen offers two new and practical ideas. One is the use of aluminum in tables and chairs, and the construction of these in such a manner that their height can be regulated. The second is the simulation of daylight, produced by illumination concealed in the low cornice, and reflectors which throw the light up on the ceiling, from which it is diffused.

The dining room, by Elie Saarinen, of Detroit, suffers from its cramped position, where the various pieces conflict. The wall fabric and rug in browns and taupes are delightful, but the dining-table with its recessed base of V-shaped compartments, the narrow, high-backed chairs, and the side tables set on supports which are functional rather than integral parts of the total design, all seem more original than satisfying.

In the bath and dressing room, Ely Jacques Kahn departs from the usual idea of decorative color and uses a room of great structural dignity, with walls, lavatory, tub and dressing table of black and brown glass. The radiator grilles are furnished with towel racks, and there are cabinets to contain every convenience.

Raymond M. Hood has designed an open-air loggia for an apartment house, all of whose materials can withstand weather. His interest in new metals, finishes, devices and arrangements is evidenced again in his handsome executive's office. It shows his respect for the machine, which has supplanted the craftsman, and for material which is functional to the demands made upon it and which is economical of upkeep. The walls are covered with pleated gray velvet, which gives the striated effect to which attention already has been called. The carpet is dark rose, unpatterned, and the rug is gray fur. The dressing table and revolving chair are of pewter.

The kitchen, which, on a dais, is placed in a separate but harmonizing composition, was designed by Winold Reiss. He has executed the walls and ceiling in a pattern of arcs and right lines where planks and grays melt together. The overdraperies at the windows are in the same tempo.

The Latest in Nurseries

Joseph Urban uses the striated effect in his man's den by covering the walls with narrow overlapping strips of pale wood. Accent is supplied by dark brown moiré upholstery.

Winold Schoen had in mind progressive ideas of child-development when he planned the nursery. The walls are covered with pale chintz in color, on which the child may experiment with his own pigments and wash them out. Shelf and nook space suggest the charms

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THE HOME FORUM

The Flowers of Armenia

IN THE popular poetry of Armenia of the eighteenth century a large space is given by the poets and troubadours to the native country landscapes, and to the flowers and birds which embellish the land. The poetic accent of these singers of flowers and trees and brooks has such a natural charm, and their rhythm such an easy flow that one can only think of the soft gliding of streamlets in the woodlands and meadows. The sentiments expressed by these poets in praise of the beautiful things in nature are simple and naive; these poets are mostly untaught men, without literary training or erudition, yet endowed with a power of perception and a lyrical gift. They seem to have an inner communion with the things which they sing in moments of inspiration and ecstasy; their rapture is that of a primitive, who has suddenly perceived a vision passing before his eyes.

Today I would like to introduce to you one of these poets, David Salazar, and one of his long poems entitled "Praise of the Flowers," in which he sings of the flowers of Armenia. This poem is not accurate in English. Mr. Arshag Oshanian, an Armenian writer of Paris, has recently translated it into French, in the third volume of his *Roseraie d'Armenie*—an anthology of the best Armenian popular poets before the nineteenth century.

David Salazar, like the Latin poets, humbly evokes his Muse to compose song of praise, but his Muse is not a pagan god; it is the Celestial Father, the Fathomless Divinity. After this evocation he exalts the glittering Spring of Armenia, and in a deep, awful accent speaks of the "four elements—the earth, the water, the wind, and the fire, which made the foundation of the world's edifice." The poet sees in these four elemental forces the unity of man and the unity of the in moral terms. The earth, the water, the wind, and the fire, the poet asserts, are bound to one another; they are faithful friends united in an indissoluble affection. The Spring is a tree, the months are its branches loaded with black and white fruits. Of the twelve months of the year March is the basis. When the month of March arrives, he sees the Lord giving order to the earth, and the earth awakes from its slumber; lets the plants and vegetation come forth out of the soil, and arise robed in green attire. Then He gives order to the air, and the air proceeds to spread fragrance; then it diffuses joy over the world, and gives the flowers opportunity to appear. Heaven and earth rejoice; from everywhere ineffable perfumes emanate. The flowers blow by hundreds of thousands, resplendent with all kinds of color; each having its own fragrance, each lovelier than the other.

The poet thus depicts the background of his poem. He gathers together the elements that are strewed in nature and constructs out of them the artistic edifice in which he exhibits the flowers of his native land. That beautiful edifice is built of sunshine and dew and verdure; over it the fine, feely clouds hang like natural ornaments, and the breeze comes into it like beautiful music. The four natural elements like four brothers are there working out their ways toward the co-ordination of the four seasons, and toward the harmonization of the other natural forces, which put the flowers in bloom and make the dew descend on the trees and shrubberies, which wake the birds in the hours of dawn and make them sing in exultant tones the beauty of the universe.

Each flower is named and described in beautiful terms. First of all it is the snowdrop and the narcissus that arrive. They appear and appeal to all the flowers together:

"Flowers, awake from your deep sleep; how long will you stay resting under the earth?"

Rise by the thousand and by the myriad, and come throwing over the world your attire."

Then the plants and the shrubs shoot forth, fruit trees cover themselves with blossoms. Afterward the primrose and the Easter daisy shine brighter as soon as the remaining snow melts on the hills.

Then the poet, imbued with the delights of nature, depicts the rising of waters that inundate the green meadows; describes the high peaks of mountains ornate with flowers, and the smiling valleys stirred up with joy, radiate a thousand hues. He sees and portrays the mysterious awakening of things in green valleys and meadows. The yellow and dark red tulip is there, decked in a bluish striped stuff; the hyacinth, the raspberry bush, the anemone or the windflower, and many others of native flowers, which are hard to translate into the language of the Armenian country-side. There is also the Yeznabig, or the "flower of the oxen," the color of which is more vivid than the purple, and which blooms forth in dry places. This flower enjoys the dryness of summer.

"I will laud still other flowers, little and large, the centaury with the Mechker (a musky flower); the flower Aygver and the Mamkhopop (the curly or grandmother) open with the Aroegi (flower of the brooks);

The Tzatzap exults and laughs near the shrubs which shoots forth from the Tsitsap.

The Tsitsap in purple blossoms, scented and beautiful.

The emphorbia is yellow; its colour is the queen of Yeznabig; its colour is the queen of Van Dyck.

The Tsil, the Tseiva, and the Tzaroork have painted their faces with sundry golden nuances.

The heliobore is of a greenish blue which mingles with Akhlahtsor.

We shall need a thousand eyes to distinguish all these flowers; they have become numberless by now; how to see them all?

They have mingled with one another and all rejoice, returning thanks to the Lord.

The marsh-mallow, the orchet and honeywort look like trees in bloom.

The wild rose (Sood Vart) has mingled with the swarm of egglantines.

The poppy has put on its crown, straightening its handsome head near the Thookhmar.

The mullein is in bloom all along its high trunk keeping company with Gotchoker."

But the poet remembers that the flowers are as numberless as the stars in the skies; they bloom forth in the morning and fade away in the evening; during the day they all offer their nectars to the bees. Among them the aconitum has no color, but "the poor thing" has a fine fragrance. It is very lowly and lonely among the other flowers. There is another flower called plantain which shoots forth in separate tufts on the meadows; its hue is of a reddish violet color. The flower that is called Shervan (in native language) is white, and shoots forth in the meadows with the assarum. The vetch shines in the morning. The goat's beard and succory await the appearance of the Arevorty (rose of the sun). This hand of flowers stay apart, following the sun all day long. There are a few flowers that come in bloom in the fields, as the Gamootash, the bind-weed and the buttercup. There are also some flowers that burst forth amid the stones, as the Krenkook (the little crane) and the Cak-velek (reed of partridge). The birthwort and the sengreen like to be near the violet. The myrtle, the lily and the tuberoses are very desirous to be close to each other. The aspic, all of a vivid red, always radiant and handsome, is blooming in the midst of fresh springs. The sweet heather and the Khaj and Lalazar in resplendent attire smell good; and the Vart (rose) and the Goolvart (rose of roses) and the Hazrevart (dark-red rose) from the majestic group of roses. The Vinkedashik (water of god) shines in a radiant beauty carrying egrets around its head. The Sharsharkor has a very yellow heart; its petals are of the color of Brazilian wood, its trunk is of a red of madder-root. There is a flower called "rose of the morning" which does not open in the daytime; it bursts forth in bloom after the sunset, bringing out all its glitter during the night.

There are many other native flowers which the learned men have not identified. The flower that is called Asboozan never comes down from the mountains; it has a very vivid blue color, and the flower called Antares never fades away in summer and winter. The flower that is called Poozaran is like a row of roses or like a golden censer; and the one that is called Balasan shoots forth in superb groups like a chorus of noble dames.

So proceeds the Poem of David Salazar,—"Praise of the Flowers."

M. D.



Lady Anne Clifford. From the Portrait at Knole by Mytens.

Two Portraits, Lady Anne and "The Child"

DANIEL MYTENS, the elder, came over to England when James I was king, and in the next reign held a high place in the court of Charles I. While he was enjoying the fame and favor of a splendid reputation, and the appreciation and patronage of those in high circles, Van Dyck came to England—Van Dyck, the great master of portraiture—and was appointed principal painter at court. Mytens found himself in a difficult situation. One least of all a temperamental artist, doing sincere work, wished to be supplied with every means. So Mytens asked permission of the King to pick up his paint-box and palette, and take himself off into the country. Charles, surmising how Mytens felt, showed a royal sympathy for the artist and persuaded him to remain at court. "Because," he said, "there is enough painting for both you and Van Dyck."

Van Dyck, undoubtedly, was a splendid man as well as a great artist, and evidently displayed sympathetic consideration for Mytens, because the two became intimate friends, profiting by their association, and each other's work. That Mytens shows the influence of Van Dyck, as well as that of his earlier master, Rubens (in his background), is seen in the fact that Mytens' pictures have been mentioned in various instances, for Van Dycks. Van Dyck painted a head of Mytens, recording another proof of their friendship.

Two portraits of exceptional interest are of Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, and that of "The Child," her daughter, Little Lady Margaret Sackville, which has already appeared on this page. These were painted, probably, during the reign of James I when Lady Anne was frequently in London. Her diary tells us: "The 21st was the first day I put on my black silk gown gown."—she wearing it in this picture? Both portraits are at Knole, in Kent; that of Lady Margaret hangs on the staircase of the room that used to be Lady Bette's bedroom.

Mytens' portrait of Lady Anne Clifford—mistaken sometimes for Van Dyck—shows us a gentle, high-bred lady, and yet the artist has caught a certain undaunted repose (she was the Earl of Cumberland's daughter); making it seem less surprising that so frail and lonely a lady of the seventeenth century should have stood so unflinchingly and finally ruled so fearlessly.

The Sorrel Horse

The rickety old wagon, its capacity for holding junk nearly doubled by the tooth-like railing of laths that seem to sprout from its sides, hangs as if in defiance of the laws of gravitation on the sloping edge of the town dump. Uneven banks of gray snow and ice bulge here and there on the dump's edge ready to overturn the ungainly vehicle if gravitation should fail to do so. Snow is falling again, driven by the winter wind straight into the face of the usual sorrel horse as he stands alone against the blightness, entreaties, and even threats of her "Lord," Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, her Clifford relatives, several great nobles, and even the King himself, all of whom were trying to force her to relinquish claim to her "ancient heritance" in the north of England. Her dire situation:

"About this time I used to rise early in the morning and go to the Standing in the Garden, and taking my prayer Book with me beseech God to be merciful to me in this and help me as he always has done." Poor Lady Anne was hard pressed. Even "The Child" was taken from her for a time; "The 4th being Saturday, be-

cause the nose, And hence in defer-

ence, these muggings here for re-

Music in the Shah's Garden

"I will arise"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The indescribable charm of a Persian garden is keenly present to the Persians themselves—the "strip of herbage strown, which just divides the desert from the sown," an endlessly beautiful parable. Their poets sing the praise of gardens in exquisite verses, and call their books by their names. I fear the Muses have wandered more often in Sa'di's Garden of Roses than in the somewhat pretentious pleasure-ground which our Elizabethan writer prepared them.

The desert about Teheran is renowned for the beauty of its gardens. . . . Perhaps the most beautiful of all is one which belongs to the Shah, and which lies under a rocky hillock crowned with the walls and towers of a palace. We found ourselves at its gate one evening, after an aimless canter across the desert, and determined to enter. The loiterers in the gateway let us pass through unchallenged. We crossed the little entrance-court and came into a long avenue, fountains down the middle of it, and flower-beds, in which the plants were pale and meagre for want of light; roses, the pink flowers which scented the rose-water, and briars, fourth of white and yellow bloom, growing along its edge in spite of the dryness of the plane-tree. But a tiny rill of water, glistening with violet leaves, this streams flowed round and about it, flowed under its walls, and into its rooms; fountains splashed ceaselessly in front of it, a soft light wind awayed the heavy folds of the patterned curtains hanging halfway down across its deep balconies. The little dwelling looked like a fairy palace, jewelled with coloured tiles, unreal and fantastic, built half out of the ripple of water, and half out of the shadowy floating of its great curtains. Two or three steps and a narrow passage, and we were in the central room—such a room to lie and dream in through the hot summer days!—tiled with blue, in the middle an overflowing fountain, windows on either side opening down to the ground, the vaulted ceiling and the large mirror, with a mosaic of looking-glass, in whose diamonds and crescents the blue of the tiles and the spray of the tossing waters were reflected.

As we sat on the deep step of the windowsill, a door opened softly, and a long-robed Persian entered. He carried in his hand a twanging stringed instrument, with which he established himself at the further side of the fountain, and began to play weird, tuneless melodies on its feeble strings—an endless, wailing minor. Evening fell, and the dusk gathered in the glittering room, the fountain bubbled lower and sank into silence, the wind blew the sweet smell of roses in to us who sat in the stillness. The Persian played, while in the garden the nightingales called to one another with soft thrilling notes.—GERTRUDE BELL, in "Persian Pictures."

The writer of free verse will only be justified if he can produce . . . the sense of distant and lonely song. These are the three sovereign elements—distance, loneliness, singing. If he achieves these three . . . he will have succeeded, whatever else he may assume; if he fails not all the devices of typography will save him. And it will not follow that poets cannot be found today or hereafter to whom the traditional form will be natural, who will evoke new and lovelier genies out of the old age-sweetened bottles. We need not doubt that a new W. B. Yeats, a later de la Mare, or a resurgent Ralph Hodgson might demonstrate that there are still a million unguessed rhythms in the decasyllable, million rose-leaves in the rhyme. . . . Who knows how soon, wandering in the earth ruined choirs, we may not see the first green shadow that will prove that one more poet has overcome the everlasting and beautiful impossibilities of verse?—HUMBERT WOLKE, in "Dialogues and Monologues."

The beautiful part of this exquisite story, of which Mrs. Eddy writes on page 91 of "Retrospection and Introspection," "The parable of the prodigal son is rightly called 'the pearl of parables,'" is the father's reception of his returning son. Not one word of censure or condemnation—nothing but welcoming, forgiving love: "Bring forth the best robe, and put on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet: . . . for this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found." Surely, it must have been divine love, penetrating the mist of materiality, which brought the young man to himself, even in the "far country." And it is the same infinite divine love, as revealed in Christian Science, which inspires in the human heart today the true impulse which says, "I will arise and go to my father."

On page 369 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "We are hungry for Love, for the white-winged charity that

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"Je me lèverai"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

PARMI les nombreuses paraboles que Christ-Jésus donna à ceux qui se rassemblaient autour de l'abri de la demeure du Père, bien qu'il ne se l'admette peut-être même pas à lui-même? Sans nul doute, beaucoup de personnes se lèveraient volontiers pour aller vers le Père pour peu qu'ils sachent quel procédé mental cela pourrait se faire. En vérité, quelques-uns d'entre nous peuvent peut-être essayer maintes et maintes fois de le faire. Comme l'enfant prodigue nous nous sommes sentis seuls, nous avons été dans le bocal, et personne ne nous a rien donné. Mais l'impulsion nécessaire de nous lever à semblé nous manquer en quelque sorte, et nous avons été déçus de trouver que, selon la croyance, nous étions encore des habitants du "pays éloigné".

C'est précisément ici que la Science Chrétienne rend un service inestimable à l'humanité. En révélant que la vraie nature de l'homme est spirituelle, elle fournit la vraie impulsion qui permet de sortir de l'esclavage du mode matériel de penser et de vivre. On observera un fait significatif, c'est que le jeune homme de la parabole ne fit aucun pas vers la maison avant d'avoir passé par l'important changement mental que Christ-Jésus indique dans ces paroles: "Etant donc rentré en lui-même, il a choisi son chemin lui-même; qu'il en subisse les conséquences. Mais il n'en est pas ainsi de l'amour que révèle Christ-Jésus! Assurément, le père de la parabole doit avoir vécu chaque jour, voire même à chaque heure, en attendant le retour de son fils obstiné, autrement ne l'aurait pas guetté pendant qu'il était encore loin."

Que ceux d'entre nous qui se sentent éloignés de la maison du Père, comme le jeuné homme, ne le jugent pas sévèrement. L'apôtre Paul écrit dans le troisième chapitre de son Epître aux Romaines: "Tous ont péché et sont privés de la gloire de Dieu." Par le fait, le genre humain, en général, est éloigné de la maison du Père, parce qu'il a cru à un pouvoir en dehors de Dieu, le bien, et qu'il l'a admis. Ne nous sommes-nous pas tous plus ou moins nourris des caroubes de la matérialité, et n'avons-nous pas ainsi connu la solitude du "pays éloigné"? N'avons-nous pas fait l'expérience de ce que c'est que d'être dans le bocal, —le bocal de la santé, des moyens d'subsistance, de la sainteté, des caroubes théoriques, —aussi fatigués que l'était l'enfant prodigue des caroubes qu'il partageait avec les porcelets, auxquels il donnait à manger cette nourriture saine, mais peu attrayante. Comme lui, nous voudrions retrouver la maison de notre Père—le Prince de paix et éternel de l'homme." Qui de nous n'a pas au fond de son cœur j'irai vers mon père."

BRISK RALLY FOLLOWED BY SHARP DROP

Radio Makes Another New High Record in New York Stock Market

NEW YORK (AP)—A complete reversal of price movement took place in today's stock market, prices rallying briskly at the opening, and then turning reactionary under heavy week-end profit taking and bear selling.

Trading was moderately heavy in volume, the day's sales aggregating 1,800,000 shares.

Despite the high money rates and repeated warnings against securities inflation, pools were aggressively at work in a fairly large assortment of specialties.

Radio issues were again the feature, the old stock soaring 19 points to a new high record at 464, or 96 points above Wednesday's low, and the new moving up to a new high record at 334. Both fell back sharply from the 344 level reached by President Harbold of the Radio Corporation that no merger negotiations with the Western Union Company were under way or contemplated.

The break in the Radio issues unfolded the general list, with selling pressure most effective against the copper, steel and merchandising issues.

Many of the early gains were wiped out, and fairly representative of stocks included in the S. S. Kellogg, Anaconda, American Can, International Harvester and New York Central sold 1 to 3 points below yesterday's final quotations.

Establishment of a new low record for the year by the Canadian dollar, in view of further gold imports from that country, but this was offset by the possibility of a further increase in the Bank of England discount rate because the pound declined in sterling in view of a further drain on Great Britain's limited gold supply.

The bond market continued to display an easy tone in today's light trading, with week-end selling cropping out in some of the favorites. The foreign list was steady.

Anaconda Copper was broken back in sympathy with the selling in that stock, American International 54s yielded fractionally, but Walworth 6s advanced 1 point.

Illinois Central 6s led the decline in the rails with a point drop. Pennsylvania issues, however, improved. Utilities were lower, although trading was light.

Gainers in the foreign list ranged from fractions to more than two points. Rhine Westphalia 6s of 1952 advanced 2½ points and the 6s of 1953 were up nearly two points.

WHEAT MARKET RECEDES AFTER EARLY ADVANCE

CHICAGO (AP)—Freezing temperatures over western wheat fields tended to hit wheat values early today, but advances failed to hold well. Liverpool wheat quotations higher than looked for acted also as more or less of a strengthening influence.

Advances were limited to half a cent up. Chicago wheat afterward showed something of a setback. Corn and oats likewise firmer, with corn opening at a shade to 3½ advance, but subsequently falling again. Provisions had a downward slant.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—March 1.22¢; May 1.26¢; No. 2, 1.29¢; No. 3, 1.31¢; Corn—May 1.06¢; June 1.07¢; July 1.02¢; No. 3, September 1.04¢; Oats—May 49¢; No. 2, 51¢.

Wheat closed strong, 1½¢ to 2¢ net higher, corn 1½¢ to 1¾¢ up, oats unchanged to ¾¢ advance, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 1¢.

BEST TRADE REPORTS FROM INDUSTRIES

NEW YORK (AP)—Bradstreet's this week says:

Unsettled weather, with heavy rains an especially notable drawback to wheat, corn and oats. South but warmer weather noted as benefiting trade in a large part of the West, has made for a very irregular set of trade reports this week.

In the Southeast, renewed high water in streams has been a bar to trade and crop activity, and in the West, snows and cold following high temperatures have retarded spring business.

Relatively best trade reports still come from large industrial centers of the middle West, where the activity in heavy lines such as steel, iron, automobile and tool, agricultural, truck, implement manufacturing, have acted as a spur to distribution.

New England and the north Atlantic states have displayed fair activity, considering weather drawbacks, and metal-mining sections in the far north have also shown gains.

DISCUSS GOLD MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, Mar. 9 (AP)—Wall Street is discussing the possibility of resumption of the gold standard, as a result of a drop in exchange rates.

A movement that started in January was halted when the Bank of England raised its discount rate. Some observers believe that the Bank would raise the rate still higher if another outflow of the metal from London started.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY BUST

Expansion and improvement of manufacturing plant and equipment in keeping with current business activity is indicated in substantial orders for electrical supplies. This applies, it is understood, to the eastern district, but it is true, to a large degree, of all industrial sections of the country.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN

NEW YORK—Directors of Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. decided not to increase the general mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent bonds dated May 1. This is the second time in three years that the road has failed to pay for interest on the bonds, coming a fixed charge and interest payment of coupon 11 dated Aug. 1, 1929, is mandatory.

PLAN DUTCH FORD COMPANY

ROTTERDAM, Holland (AP)—Plans are being made for the establishment of a Dutch Ford Company, with a capital of 500,000 florins (approximately \$2,000,000). The aim of the company is to bring the Ford business into a factory for the complete manufacture of Ford motors.

INTERCONTINENTAL PIPE

Intercontinental Pipe & Mining Company plans to build a \$3,000,000 bridge plant on a 35-acre site on lines of the Manistee Wall Street line. Officers of the company are identified with the Pont-a-Mousson Blast Furnace and Foundries of France.

TEXAS CORP. INCOME UP

Texas Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, reports net income of \$45,000,000, or 100 per cent, on intangible drilling costs and other charges, equivalent to \$5.34 a share (par 125) on 8,440,000 shares of stock, compared with \$20,250,405, or 75.75 cents a share in 1927.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ORDERED

The Illinois Central Railroad has ordered equipment to cost \$1,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Last			Last			Last			Last			Last			Last		
Sales	High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Sales	High	Low
100 Adams M.	45½	45½	100 Adams M.	45½	45½	200 G. Corp. A. 123½	123½	123½	1000 Gen. Ice Cr.	81½	81½	1000 Gen. Motors.	82½	81½	1000 Gen. O. A. 123½	123½	123½
4600 Adv-Ru M.	73½	71	100 Adv-Ru M.	73½	71	4700 Gen. Motors.	82½	81½	1000 Gen. O. A. 123½	123½	123½	1000 Gen. O. A. 123½	123½	123½	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½
2000 Adv-Ru pf.	73½	71	100 Adv-Ru pf.	73½	71	1000 Gen. Mills.	83½	83½	1000 Gen. Mills.	83½	83½	1000 Gen. O. A. 123½	123½	123½	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½
400 Air Reduce.	108½	108	100 Air Reduce.	108½	108	1000 Gen. O. A. 123½	123½	123½	1000 Gen. O. A. 123½	123½	123½	1000 Gen. O. A. 123½	123½	123½	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½
700 Ajax Rub.	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	2500 Gen. Ry. Sigr.	106½	104	1000 Gen. Ry. Sigr.	106½	104	1000 Gen. Ry. Sigr.	106½	104	1000 Gen. Ry. Sigr.	106½	104
4400 Alleghany.	35½	35	100 Alleghany.	35½	35	1100 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½
2000 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
300 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
800 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
200 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
300 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
400 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
500 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
600 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
700 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
800 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
900 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
1000 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
1100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
1200 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
1300 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
1400 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									
1500 Am. Brake.	55½	55	100 Am. Brake.	55½	55	1000 Gen. Refrac.	81½	80½									

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

American Trade Conditions Good—Improvement in British Industry

While industrial output continues high for most lines, and trade generally is characterized by a cheerful tone, credit conditions in the United States are coming more and more to the front in the country's prosperity prospects. The Federal Reserve System has been subjected to criticism, both for attempting to restrict credit and for failing to do so.

Industrial activity, the values of stocks and a belief in the strength of the great run of marginal accounts, all have tended to counteract the effect of the recent statement by the Federal Reserve Board disallowing loans for stocks' market speculation.

Although the liquidation resulting from the publication of that statement greatly reduced the volume of brokers' loans, this week's increase to \$140,000,000 has brought the total to well over \$200,000,000 of the high record.

Some eminent authorities on finance are pointing out in the present situation developments which they claim are parallel to those existing in the inflation period around 1920.

Steel Operations High

Steel plants, however, are employing a larger than 90 and 95 per cent of capacity. Automobile production is running ahead of last year. Car loadings also show gains, indicating a widening distribution of merchandise.

Building contracts recently showed a steady increase in daily awards.

Some of the questioning as to the whereabouts of American prosperity might be attributed to the fact that the corresponding period of 1928 is experiencing a period of over-production. The supply of coal, oil, sugar and textiles is far from being absorbed.

The volume of trade during the week ended March 2, as measured by the check pattern, reported by the Department of Commerce, was smaller than in the preceding week but greater than in the corresponding period of 1928. The general index of wholesale prices showed a gain over previous periods.

Imports from Canada show some improvement as compared with a corresponding time last year. Seasonal declines in construction work and transportation are reflected but manufacturers are busy.

British Trade Improves.

A somewhat better outlook for trade in the United Kingdom is reported as well as some actual improvement in the last month. Increased exports, chiefly of manufactures, and gains in production of steel are among the factors contributing to a better condition of trade.

Although sales of motorcars have been hindered by severe winter, production is up full time in view of the demand for export.

Unsatisfactory conditions prevail in the textile industry, the demand being restricted. Boot and shoe makers, however, report improvement as compared with previous periods.

Weather has adversely affected building and other outside occupations. Prospects now are better for the engineering and shipbuilding trades.

Frost and snow are reported to have caused some loss of activity in many lines. The result has been an increase in the number of unemployment. Retail trade also has been retarded by winter.

The recent increase in the bank rate and the approaching general election are considered to be the chief factors impeding industrial expansion.

No such change in South American conditions is evident. Argentina continues normal. In Brazil a tone of uncertainty still is evident.

Seasonal quietness in Australia, an optimistic attitude in China, an adverse trade balance for Japan, moderate change in the North American and unfavorable weather in Denmark resulting in difficulty for shipping in an otherwise encouraging situation, summarize conditions in these countries.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market developed a brisk and active movement during the first week of the month. The first few days were given mostly to declines the easy trend having been carried over from last week. Radio featured an increase, rising to a new high for all time at 44. Call money closed at 9 per cent, Friday, that figure held until Monday.

To the formation of a New York corporation was credited the sharp rise in Hydro-Electric Power Corporation on the London Stock Exchange. The market at London as a whole was steady.

Uncertain political and monetary conditions were held responsible for restriction of trading on the Paris Bourse toward the end of the week. Friday's market was so small as to give no indication of trend.

The Berlin Borsen was depressed, and the Reichsbank's losses of gold, a better tone developed later in the day, however, and the close was fairly firm.

NEW YORK CURB

(Continued from Page 12)

	High	Low	Last
5 Valvoline 75	103	102	102
2 West Pow 65	117	117	117
46 Wheel St 55	83	83	83
4 Fife Felt 55	86	86	86
24 Autolite Pow 55	86	86	86
56 Borgata Mkt 74	904	904	904
1 Bus Al Pr 75	103	103	103
1 City Antwerp 58	904	904	904
4 Com P Bl 55	87	87	87
5 Com C 55	87	87	87
4 Euro Mkt 75	91	91	91
4 Flind RMBK 65	87	87	87
1 First Brgl 55	86	86	86
4 Fife Felt 55	86	86	86
1 Ger Cons M 65	95	95	95
1 Ger C Mkt 65	95	95	95
15 Gen FCBK 65	88	88	88
2 Hamb El 55	84	84	84
25 Han St Cr 55	96	96	96
5 Ind Felt 55	87	87	87
2 Santiag Ch 75	99	99	99
3 Silesia Ch 75	80	80	80
28 Staines 75	96	96	96
2 Swiss Conf 55	97	97	97
8 Russl Sinf 55	134	134	134
1 Saar BasCon 75	98	98	98
2 Santiag Ch 75	99	99	99
2 Santiag Ch 75	99	99	99
3 Silesia Ch 75	80	80	80
28 Staines 75	96	96	96
2 Swiss Conf 55	97	97	97
8 Russl Sinf 55	134	134	134
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1 Saar BasCon 75	98	98	98
2 Santiag Ch 75	99	99	99
2 Santiag Ch 75	99	99	99
3 Silesia Ch 75	80	80</	

CONTINENTAL EUROPE·AFRICA·AUSTRALIA·NEW ZEALAND

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Sweden

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

TWILFIT

is the right store when buying

CORSETS
CORSELETS
UNDERWEAR
STOCKINGS
GLOVES

Nybrogatan 11 STOCKHOLM

When in Stockholm

Don't forget to pay a visit to the house for

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and OUTFITS

Footwear, Travelling Equipment

PAUL U. BERGSTROM A.B.
12 Hötorgsgatan 74 Drottninggatan 54 Hornsgatan

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When desiring advertising word done in Sweden, you may with confidence apply to us. We are the sole agents for the best advertising word ever with display windows in the most frequented street in Stockholm.

We are the sole agents for Railway Advertising in the entire country, and arrange all kinds of Advertising.

Apply for estimate to:

A/B Svenska Reklambyran
STOCKHOLM 6John Sörmann A/B
(Established 1832)
High Class English and French Foods
(Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China,
Electro Plate, etc.)Depot and sole Sale
ROYAL COPENHAGEN
CHINA WORKSLagerlöf's
SHOE STORE
Kungsgatan 4, Stockholm
Established in 1874STOCKHOLM 6 GÖTEBORG
If you are to buy pearls, jewelry, gold, silver or plate, don't omit to call at one of my shops. Refer to this paper, and you will get the best possible at the best price.H. MOBERG
JEWELLERKungsgatan 14 Kornhamnstorg 49
"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in ScandinaviaColomboms
NORMALMSTORG
Firma Sven Myrstedt
5 KungsgatanCARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES

Books—Magazines—Stationery

A. B. Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12STATIONERY
H. WENNERHOLMS
PAPPERSHANDEL
Birgerjarlgatan 31 Tel. N. 206 61
Also Printing and Developing

Switzerland

BERNE

COAL, WOOD & BENZINE
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanegasse 5

Telephone Bollwerk 1840

G. KOLBRUNNER & Co.
Marktgasse 14
The Specialty Shop
for Stationery
Fountain Pens and Visiting CardsMrs. A. Vollenweider
Epicier Fine
12 Monbijoustrasse 12
Tel. Chr. 6663At Mrs. M. AMMANN
Monbijoustr. 21 II Bern
You find everything
and House Linen
in Ladies' UnderwearFRITZ SCHMIDT.
Great Furniture House
First-Class Furniture.
Moderate prices Marzill
Telephone Chr. 1602ENGLISH LESSONS
by certified English Teacher
Obere Dufourstrasse 23 Tel. Bw. 5352All Sorts of Books
obtainable fromA. FRANCKE
Bubenberglplatz 6
Berne, Switzerland

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Switzerland

BERNE (Continued)

Marti &
BERN. MARKTGASSE 9
Tel. Bollwerk 2386High Class Knitted Dresses and
Other Goods

All Leather Articles

for Riding and Traveling

Book-Covers Made to Measure

Repairs Promptly Attended To

H. THIELERT, Saddler

Thunstrasse 12, Berne, Switzerland

Tel. Chr. 1121

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY Ltd.

BERNE ZÜRICH

THE HOUSE FOR
CARPETS and LINOLEUM

I want my

PERAMBULATOR

only from

BANDI-MARBACH

Kramgasse 59, Berne
says the baby

ERNST WEISS

MARKTGASSE 53 11 st.

Gentlemen's Shirts and Ladies'
Underwear made to measure.

QUALITY & STYLE GUARANTEED

Trousseaux

WATCHES,

GOLD & SILVERWARE

You find a Large Assortment at

ZIGERLI & CO.

Spitalgasse 14

Gruen Watches, Patek, Philippe & Co. Geneva

CERNIER

meubles

Perrenoud

CERNIER

FURNITURE

Chaux du Fonds—Neuchâtel

Fleurier—Bienne—Berne

Lausanne—Geneve

GENEVA

Speciality of Gruyère

Fins Chees and Swiss Bacon

Butter Cream

MADAME PASSY

Rue de Rive 25.

AU PARASOL GENEVOIS

15 Rue de la Croix d'Or

UMBRELLAS PARASOLS

Recovering Repairs

Finest Made Eau de Cologne

Ties

A LA CHEVRETTTE

PERRIN'S GLOVES

(Exclusively)

MEN'S TIES

33 Rue du Rhone

MAISON EGGLY

2 Place Neuve

Large Selection of
Wallpapers, carpets, matting
linoleums, etc.

MONTREUX

MASSON

FIRST DYES and CLEANERS

MONTREUX B

Av. des Alpes 3. Tel. 775

MÜRREN

Buy your wool and underwear at

MAGASIN GERTSCH

Sport Articles

Satisfaction guaranteed

NEUCHATEL

TOBLER

TOBLERONE

Zimmermann, S. A.

Rue des Epancheurs

ST. GALLEN

MRS. GRAF-METTLER

Corset Specialities

Neugasse 55. Tel. 3458

ROBES MANTEAUX

Moss-Atelier

MRS. A. ZAJFERT

Scheffelstr. 9

THUN

J. ALTHEER

Charcuterie.

Kreuzgasse

Tel. 389

CONTINENTAL EUROPE·AFRICA·AUSTRALIA·NEW ZEALAND

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Switzerland

ZURICH

Beurer
High Class Footwear

Bellevueplatz Paradeplatz

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE

Prop. S. Maurer

TEA-ROOM

Uraniastrasse-Lintheschgasse

PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL

PENSION FORTUNA

55 Mühlebachstr.

Opposite Christian Science church.

Moderate rates, delicious home cooking.

A stay for a day, a home for a year.

HEINRICH GYR

Specialty BUTTER CHEESE

Fresh Eggs

3 Metzgergasse 3—Limmatquai

Union of South Africa

BOBSBURG

Phone 93 Box 93

Quality Is Paramount at

PALK'S BUTCHERY

CHURCH STREET, BOBSBURG

CAPE TOWN

A. F. HONEYMAN

Merchant Tailor and Outfitter

Ladies' Coats and Skirts

24 St. George's Street, Cape Town

Phone 2360 Central

J. LAWLEY & CO., Ltd.

West of England

for Men's and Boys' Clothing and Outfitting.

Come in and inspect our goods.

WESTERN HOUSE, Cape Town

Phone 269 295 & 296

DURBAN

Storm & Co. (Pty) Ltd.

Radio House (Est. 1880) Gardner St.

Shipping, Forwarding and

Customs Agents

Stevedores

STORAGE

With Railway Siding Facilities

Tel: ADD: Tempes P. O. Box 756

HOTEL LOUIS

Right on BEACH Front

MARINE PARADE

Surf Bathing, Tennis, Garages, Bedrooms

With Phone, also Heat and Cold

Running Water

P. O. Box 126. Phones 269 & 295

EUZOUL

To the home of

Haking Powder

Cloudy Ammonia

Made in Durban

Stocked by Local Dealers

BATTING, Box 2787

HOME-MADE CAKES

Sausage Rolls, Biscuits, etc.

T. E. JEFFREY & CO.

Grocers and Confectioners

Phone: STAN 288 — Mitchell Park

Comprehensive Stock of:

Diamond Rings, Watch, Clocks and Jewelry.

Ring Size Cards & Catalogues on application.

All Repairs personally supervised.

LOVELL S. ROBERTSON

Silver Town Oils and Goodrich

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate \$5 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines in width and four lines in height costs \$12.50.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under "Rooms To Let" or a "Situations Wanted" heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

(Continued)

EXPERIENCED—In business, training, accounting, finance, organization; now employed; desire to locate in Boston. No. 20, N. C. Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., Boston.

PROFESSOR (or French) desires college position now or next fall; all work for the PhD degree finished, except thesis E-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE—Trained and thoroughly experienced, with room and board. The Service Bureau, 1000, New York City.

COOK-HOUSEWIFE, experienced, educated, wishes part-time mornings, afternoons. Edgewood 4100, New York City.

INCOME TAX SPECIALIST—Some concerns: telephone 8-7700, R-7. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—8 years' experience assisting busy executives; capable and willing to work evenings, evenings, evenings. Box R-8. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

POSITION wanted by woman to companion to man, with willing to travel. Box A-14. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED middle-aged lady desires position as companion or attendant, will travel; or as maid, housekeeper, etc. Box A-15. 27 Maple Ave., Tacoma Park, D. C. c/o John Guill.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Housekeeping apartment with maid and rent \$150. 6 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished; overlooking Charles River Basin. B-15. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MONTEAL, N. J.—To sublet for 3 to 6 months, furnished 4-room apartment, \$100. 65 No. Fullerton Ave., Apr. 23. Montclair 5807.

NEW YORK CITY—55th St. (near 5th Ave.) 1-line, 10p. 2-bdrm. 2-bath, 2nd floor, room with bath, new Steinway grand piano, electric dishwasher and ice box, incinerator; references; \$300 monthly. N-7. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C. East 64—2-room apartment, kitchenette, refrigerator, until September, or longer, reasonable. Phone Rhinecliff 5348.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA

Standard Four-Row Keyboard
PAUL RAPHAEL CO.
37 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. 1294
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables, Carlton. Standard TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months \$5.00

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

WANTED—Small 1, easy distance, N. Y. C. 2-3 unfurnished rooms by business couple; if possible want slight attention given during day. WOODS 273, Madison Ave., Scranton, Pa.

WANTED

MORTHY—Local Christian Scientist preferred. In need of some household tools (also few garden tools), please write confidential. C-34. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

BIRMINGHAM

(Continued)

Elliott's Service Station

2600 AVENUE G.

WOCO PEP

TIOLENE OIL

Washing—Doping—Polishing

Modern Homefurnishings

Radios

Talking Machines, etc.

HIGH QUALITY FAIR PRICES AT

1925 BIRMINGHAM'S
LARGEST FURNITURE STORE

ARNOLD GLOVE GRIP
FOR MEN'S SHOES FOR WOMEN
GIVE THE FOOT NATURAL
SUPPORT

exclusively at RICH'S

1816 Third Avenue

Pianos Victrolas Radios

ROGERS

Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.

Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

CABLE SHELBY BURTON PIANO CO.

1816 Third Avenue

Designing, Decorating, Regilding

102 St. Francis St.

WINGFIELD-MEREDITH-HOOD TIRE DEALERS

GOVERNMENT and DEARBORN STS.

Phone 5050

PARKER'S FLOWERS

Phone 3-6918

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MAYER BROS.

FINE WALL PAPER

PICTURES AND FRAMES

1829 5th Avenue, Opposite P. O.

Phone 3-0504

Birmingham's Favorite Dessert

"HIGHLAND"

All Cream Ice Cream

at all

HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO. STORES

Cox's Hosiery Shops

FIRST QUALITY HOSIERY

for the Entire Family

1907 THIRD AVENUE, N.

DINE AT THE

Britling

"Every meal a pleasant memory"

The New White Swan

Rug Cleaning Plant

WORK BEAUTIFUL

"We do not destroy the softness of your rug."

"While out driving stop at"

Electric Maid

Bake Shop

FIVE POINTS

Bakery Goods—Delicacies—Lunches

"Taste the Difference"

Loeb's Specialty Shop

1909 THIRD AVENUE

MILLINERY

and Our

New Ready-to-Wear Dept.

The Christian Science Monitor

18 ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM—Greenwood Service Shop, 2035

Fifth Ave. North.

Montgomery—George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.

Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 102 Dexter Ave., N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.

Montgomery—Highway Inn, 1015 Highway Inn, 1015 Highway Inn.

Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, T. G. Thompson, 1015 T. G. Thompson Co., 48 West St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Orlando—The Orlando News Co., 1015 T. G. Thompson Co., 48 West St., Orlando, Fla.

St. Petersburg—Walter C. Smith, 1015 T. G. Thompson Co., 48 West St., St. Petersburg, Fla.

West Palm Beach—Post Office News Co., 1015 T. G. Thompson Co., 48 West St., West Palm Beach.

Agency—Beverly Plaza, Beverly Plaza, 1015 T. G. Thompson Co., 48 West St., West Palm Beach.

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Agency—Beverly Plaza, Beverly Plaza,

DAILY FEATURES

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

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(Continued)

Palms Ice Company
The Only Independent Plant
Purest Ice
and Surest Service
THE PALM BEACHES
Dial 2-0231 26th and Pinewood



Gifts for All Occasions
Social Stationery

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
Incorporated
Phone 5171 513-15-17 Datura St.

CASTLEN-ERVIN CO.
Established 1922
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Dial 2-0408 106-108 So. Olive Ave.

We Make a Good Impression

Central Filling Station
Corner Gardenia and South Dixie
Quaker State Oil, Pan-Am Gasoline,
Tires, Tubes and Tire Repairs,
Greasing.
Phone 2-2024

Distinctive Millinery
HELEN PHILLIPS
10 Fagan Arcade West Palm Beach

Worthmor Ice Cream
It's All the Name Implies
1807 South Dixie, Flamingo

DIAMONDS **WATCHES**
L. C. MARTIN
JEWELER
211 Clematis Street
West Palm Beach, Fla.

SILVERWARE CHIME CLOCKS
CATHERINE
Millinery Importer
PALM BEACH
The Fashion Beaux Arts

G U S S M A N ' S
24-Hour Service
809 South Pointsettia Street
Opposite Lakeview
Texas Gasolines and Oils
Quaker State Oil
Complete Line of Motor Tires and Tubs
Formerly CORNELL & FOSTERS

Dixie Laundries Inc.
One Day Service
Courtesy, Service and Quality
Phone 6131 917 1st Street

ANTHONY'S
Men, Women and Children
READY-TO-WEAR
UTMOST IN QUALITY
Decidedly Moderate in Cost

Georgia
ATLANTA
LAUNDRY
May's
HEMLOCK 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

ROGERS
Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.
Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores
in Georgia, Alabama, and South
Carolina. Your patronage is
appreciated.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
PARKS-CHAMBERS, INC.
37-39 Peachtree Street

HUBBARD & HANCOCK CO.
Printers + Engravers + Publishers
29 PRYOR STREET N. E.
ATLANTA, GA. Wal. 6193

H. G. LEWIS & CO.
Ladies' Ready to Wear
and Smart Accessories
102 Whitehall Street, Atlanta

FRED R. LINDORME
Automobile Painting
Auto Tops and Trimmings
250 to 260 Stewart Ave., ATLANTA, GA.
Phone West 1038

Say It With Flowers
WEINSTOCK'S
Atlanta's Favorite Flower Shop
WALNUT 0908

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Schneider & Son
Jewelers
107 PEACHTREE ST.
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing
Wal. 0671 Atlanta

SAVANNAH

408-12 E. Broughton St.
Phones 380-381

ROGERS
Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.

Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores
in Georgia, Alabama, and South
Carolina. Your patronage is
appreciated.

GLOBE SHOE CO.
17 West Broughton St. Phone 1160

Arch Preserver and
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in Another Column in This Issue

1. What is the outstanding
difference between English
and American court proce-
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3. What is the nickname of the
Secretary of State in Presi-
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"charity"?—Word a Day..... 20

5. How may Thomas A. Edison
solve the "farm relief" prob-
lem?—Editorial Notes..... 20

The Painter

Hostess (speaking of famous
artist): "Yes, we commissioned him
to paint our villa at the Riviera."

Guest (absently): "I must take him
out to do my place sometime—it's
getting quite shabby."

All Present

Now that Washington, N. C., has
petitioned Washington, D. C., to
change its name in order to avoid
confusion, we may expect similar
action from Boston, Ark.; Houston,
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1929

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

The Reaction From Reaction

THE reaction from democracy, especially in southern and eastern Europe, since the war, has been a commonplace of political comment in all countries during the last few years. Ardent Fascists, Communists, and others have enthusiastically proclaimed that the days of democracy were done, while personal and party autocracies have been overthrowing the liberal forms of government in land after land. The process was carried a step further only a few months ago when King Alexander of Yugoslavia substituted his own dictatorship for the rule of the Belgrade Parliament. On a surface view, too, the recent successful suppression of the revolt in Spain by the Marquis de Estella points to the same conclusion.

But a closer examination seems to indicate that this triumph for dictatorship in Spain is more apparent than real and that it presages the beginning of what may be called a reaction from reaction. One of the main reasons for a liberal and democratic form of government is that it insures that the government and the laws are in general consonance with the prevailing beliefs of the community because they are controlled by the elected representatives of the people themselves. Public policy from time to time may be unwise or swayed by passion, but public policy is always that of the majority of the people, who have, therefore, no motive for challenging the system of government or the constitution.

One of the main defects of all forms of dictatorship and autocracy is that it invariably gets out of touch with public opinion, partly because by its own nature it has no representative means of finding out what it is, and partly because public opinion itself has no means of understanding public problems because it is not consulted about policy. Except, therefore, where the dictator is a person of exceptional ability and understanding or where the people believe so completely in authority that they take no interest in public policy, all forms of autocracy progressively alienate themselves from public confidence, are forced to rely more and more on repression and coercion, pile up more and more antagonism among all classes and, after a series of minor crises, finally disappear in an explosion which destroys them.

The Spanish dictatorship seems to be approaching this latter stage. The severity of its measures of repression has been steadily increasing for some time, the censorship is becoming stricter, the fulminations against all who disapprove of its existence and its ways are becoming more violent, and the crises in which it has to put down open revolt by force are becoming more frequent. It is now openly said on all sides that, despite the protestations of Gen. Primo de Rivera himself, it is near its end, either in a painless or a violent return to those constitutional and liberal modes of government which have been proclaimed so loudly to be out of date, but which in fact prove to be the most stable and the most progressive of all forms of government where the people themselves are sufficiently educated and are possessed of sufficient independence of character to work them successfully.

Lawlessness Has No Sanctuary

ONLY a few weeks ago it was the stock argument of those who sought to justify their opposition to the prohibition enforcement law and their appeals in behalf of its modification, that the law itself had fallen into disrepute because of its flagrant violation. They argued that public sentiment could not be enlisted upon the side of such a law, weak in its structure according to their estimate, and violative, as they declared, of "human liberties," otherwise defined as the right to indulge a vicious appetite.

A sudden change has come to the camp of the nullificationists. They have become aware of the fact that the law whose alleged impotence they made believe to pity has suddenly, and almost over night, been provided with new and seemingly sharp teeth. Now the cry goes up from the modificationist press and platform that too great power has been given to officers and courts whose duty it is to enforce the law. Penalties which the patrons of bootleggers have been willing to see meted out to the latter in the form of nominal fines have assumed the forbidding shape of penal servitude imposed when felonies are committed.

The consternation and confusion are easily explainable, of course. Supplies of illicit liquors, heretofore obtainable by those who were willing to pay the price and enter into an actual or constructive conspiracy with those who served them, seem now likely to be materially curtailed and eventually cut off. It is regrettable that those who, consciously or unconsciously, are apprehensive concerning or resentful of this stricter inhibition see fit to resort to the tactics which they are now employing in an effort to persuade the people of the United States that an imposition is being laid upon them and that the privacy of respectable homes will not be respected by those clothed with the authority of the law.

Only such as are co-conspirators or actual vendors and manufacturers of illicit liquors

need fear the heavy hand of this law. Only those who assert the existence of a right to violate the law at will need be apprehensive of that interference which they seek to make it appear will destroy the established right of sanctuary in home or office.

As the fines imposed are levied under the provisions of the Jones-Stalaker law, and the risk of longer prison terms is assumed by purveyors, the price to the consumer will be advanced. That is inevitable. Just what price the traffic will bear remains to be seen. The decision, when made, must be made by those who pay, not by those whose duty it is to enforce the law, or by those whose duty it is to observe the law.

Mr. Root Opens the Door

THE proposals made by Elihu Root to the Committee of International Jurists on the World Court Statute, now meeting in Geneva, isolate very definitely the difficulties of American adherence and equally definitely open the door to American membership. Mr. Root's proposals go further than this. They open up questions relating to the withdrawal of states, other than the United States, signatory to the court protocol. No specific provision is now made in either the protocol or the statute for withdrawal. His proposals will also cause redefinition of the whole question of advisory opinions. The points involved are so technical that any forecast as to ultimate agreement by the jurists and acceptance of the formula by the states now adhering to the Court would be extremely hazardous. The most that can be said is that the representative of the United States has proposed solutions which have a reasonable chance of favorable consideration and which may lead to the entrance of the United States into the World Court.

The fifth Senate reservation declared that the Court shall not, "without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute in which the United States has or claims an interest." Would the acceptance of this reservation give the United States a privileged position? Could it not, by claiming an interest, prevent any advisory opinion whatever? The question of whether the Council of the League of Nations must be unanimous in requesting an advisory opinion, or whether a simple majority of the Council suffices, has never been settled. At the last League Assembly, Switzerland desired to ask the Permanent Court of International Justice for an opinion on this point. This procedure was thought unwise, and the matter has gone over until the next League Assembly. Apart from apprehension on the part of European states that the reservation would give the United States a privileged position, procedural uncertainties are of importance. Would the President say whether the United States claims an interest? Would the President express the attitude of the Government by and with the consent of the Senate? Would there not be serious delays? Could not the vote of the United States be exercised by inaction?

Mr. Root's memorandum deals with these questions. He proposes that if the United States objects within a "reasonable time limit" to an advisory opinion, there should follow an exchange of views between the United States and the proponents of the request for the opinion. If it should then appear that an agreement cannot be reached "as to whether the question does touch an interest of the United States," and that the "submission of the question is still insisted upon after attributing to the objection of the United States the same force and effect as attaches to a vote against asking for the opinion, given by a member of the League of Nations either in assembly or council," then the withdrawal of the United States from the World Court could follow. It would be evident that the arrangement for advisory opinions was "not yielding satisfactory results" and that withdrawal could take place "without any imputation of unfriendliness to co-operate generally for peace and good will." Of course, these proposals assume that during the negotiations the United States could be persuaded to withdraw its initial objections, or would consent to have the advisory opinion rendered "without in any way binding the United States."

If such a procedure in respect of American objections to advisory opinions was agreed to, it would have to apply to objections by other states as well. The possibility would therefore exist that other states could withdraw from the Court if advisory opinions were rendered over their protest on matters in which they had or claimed to have an interest. This, however, as has been said, has the merit of clarifying the protocol with respect to withdrawal. The fourth reservation adopted by the Senate provided that the United States could at any time withdraw its adherence to the Court. When the reservation was being discussed at Geneva, certain powers objected that this might give the United States a privileged position. Mr. Root's formula, by linking withdrawal from the Court with the rendering of advisory opinions in spite of the objection of the signatory state, opens the way for a thoroughgoing consideration of the relations of signatory states to the protocol. If the formula is accepted, there should be no further difficulties in the way of American adherence.

A Verdict for Business Morality

THE courageous and insistent leadership with which John D. Rockefeller Jr. has pursued his now successful campaign to free the American oil industry from the stigma of the fraudulent Teapot Dome and Elk Hills dealings is a shining example of the highest sense of moral responsibility which is manifesting itself today throughout American business. The overwhelming vote which was cast in Whiting, Ind., this week for the removal of Col. Robert W. Stewart from the chairmanship of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is tangible evidence not only that the biggest of Big Business, as represented by the Rockefeller interests, is prepared to place ethics above dividends, but also that this admirable stand is widely supported by the most responsible and influential business leaders.

The issue between Mr. Rockefeller and Colonel Stewart involved neither personal controversy

nor any dissatisfaction with the latter's business acumen. In fact, on the very day on which 5,610,313 shares of stock were voted to reorganize the executive control of the Indiana company, Colonel Stewart made known that the corporation's net earnings for 1928 over the previous year increased more than \$50,000,000, the net earnings per share having climbed from \$3.26 in 1927 to \$8.33 in 1928.

If sound finances were alone the measure of successful management, Mr. Rockefeller and his associates had no case. But American business has come to recognize that sound finances cannot be divorced from sound ethics, and the association of the chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana with the Continental Trading Company, a concern which the Supreme Court of the United States declared to have been formed for illegitimate purposes, and the chairman's subsequent evasion in his testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee, were sufficient proof that the oil industry could not expect public confidence in the face of such transactions.

Mr. Rockefeller put this issue—an issue of business morality—to the shareholders of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and the answer is a reassuring contribution to the ethics and integrity of American business. This verdict is a long cry from the days when Ida M. Tarbell wrote her "History of the Standard Oil Company" and exposed the reckless and ruthless business methods which prevailed a half-century ago. But the Rockefellers, whose family name has been synonymous with the oil industry since its inception, live today to recognize and to act upon a higher plane of business honor and business methods.

Art: World Ambassador

THE movement now on foot to place a duty on works of art imported into the United States of America has caused a group of prominent New York art dealers to present a plea before the Ways and Means Committee of the lower house of Congress that art should continue duty free, as it has been for the last twenty years. A recently formed body of artists, known as the American Artists' Professional League, is responsible for the agitation of this contentious subject, the prompting motive being the assumption that art is a commercial commodity like any other item that enjoys tariff protection, and that it will thrive better in local markets if made more appealing to local persons than foreign products.

It is an open secret that the present day market in the United States for contemporary art is largely dominated by the French school, but its leadership is due to an equally apparent fact that these European artists have led the way in the development of new phases of art for the last hundred years, and still enjoy this prerogative through artistic perspicacity and initiative. Art, being by its very nature international in character and of an ambassadorial standing in the modern "good will" sense of the word, has a work to perform among the peoples of the earth that is over and above the secondary issue of pounds and pence, say those who are against a tariff. They add, Is it not obvious that artists in the United States, if successful in securing legislative measures against the importation of competitive works of art, tend to limit their acquaintance with those very sources of advancing thought which should serve them to their own advantage?

Robert W. de Forest, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, likewise presents an opposing brief to the Congressional Ways and Means Committee. In it he declares that one clause of the proposed act giving such institutions as the Metropolitan the right to buy abroad and enter their holdings duty free is not applicable, because museums rarely buy abroad, their chief source of supply being from private collections built up by the encouragement of free duty on art. He further gives it as his view that art, like education, natural science and music, should be free to enter everywhere, and that it is "a world possession and a world treasure" which knows no boundaries of nations or race.

During the last decade the growth of interest in art in the United States and the establishment of museums throughout the country has been little short of phenomenal. This, in connection with the increasing prosperity and advancing interest in things cultural on every side, is one of the sturdiest signs of the times. It would seem, opponents to the tariff assert, that any step tending to limit free expansion and international interchange of thought in the field of the fine arts would be of a retrograde nature, and indirectly of harm to the American artist rather than a help; that art, like any ambassador of standing, should have the courtesy of the customs.

Random Ramblings

According to figures compiled by the National Automobile Dealers Association, 92 per cent of the cars stolen in the United States are recovered. Looks like a poor paying business for the unscrupulous.

Napoleon said there was no such word as "can't." The Indiana Boys School Herald asks, "Wonder if he ever tried to scratch a match on a cake of soap?" Perhaps—a cake of sand soap.

That Pennsylvania city highway commissioner, buying rooms because he says grey horses eat more, will be suspected in some quarters of springing another chestnut.

Blankets of snow and sheets of ice will soon be removed, and the gardener will get busy making beds-flowers.

Though a motorist may put his best foot forward, he is usually careful to put the best shoe on the rear wheel.

A hairbreadth, it appears, is one-forty-eighth of an inch. Now, if you please, who is going to try to split hairs?

Now where in the world are those golf clubs you so carefully put away in the hall closet last fall?

Getting down to the bottom of things is often helpful in coming up to the top.

Journalists the World Over

By WILLIS J. ABOTT

ON MY desk there lies a neat apple-green pamphlet. In large and striking type it is entitled:

Conditions
of Work and Life
of
Journalists

I contemplate it with a certain measure of awe. It comes, according to its caption, from the International Labour Office at Geneva, and is seemingly an inquiry into the habits of life of a strange and uncouth tribe—a study, presumably, after the fashion of Jacob Riis's "How the Other Half Lives." A hasty turning of its pages discloses that the scope of the inquiry is world-wide. Perhaps as I study it I shall encounter some such vivacious description of journalistic habits as "Gene Field gave to the Boston lady who asked him about conditions of life in the then frontier town of Chicago. 'When they caught me I was living in a tree!'" he responded.

I open the book at random and encounter this:

In Uruguay the only journalistic organization, The Press Club, seems to lead an uncertain existence.

How natural it sounds! Not even the ephemerals have a briefer or more impetuous existence than the average press club. One need not go to far-off Uruguay to discover this fact. Yet those who prosecuted this useful research have not failed to give attention to journalistic conditions in the United States. Indeed, they have made one discovery here that will perhaps astound American journalists. In the United States, they inform us, are "a great number of small press clubs principally concerned with the moral interests of their members." This conclusion—perhaps more flattering than factual—may be commendable to the attention of the members of the press clubs of New York, Chicago and Washington.

I continue my researches. Schools of journalism next invite attention. "There is no course in journalism in Brazil or Bulgaria." Benighted lands! Austrian journalists are told, "declare emphatically against the creation of schools of journalists." Yet they are not indomitably opposed to the diffusion of light. "They do not see any danger in purely theoretical courses in journalism for the use of persons whose situation obliges them to keep themselves informed of the rôle of newspapers in modern life."

An admirable idea that! Let the journalist go unschooled, but educate the newspaper reader. If it could be more generously applied, the reflex influence upon journalism would be incalculable.

In a discussion of conditions of journalistic life covering several pages are to be found many illuminating facts. In Italy journalism is held to be a veritable profession. Is not Il Duce himself a graduate of it? Recognizing its power, he has laid down rules for its conduct which make it at least innocuous to the Fascist Government. In Spain "the great majority of journalists could not live by their profession alone," while in France the professionals "complain bitterly of officials, professors, teachers, etc., coming in all kinds of professions who look for spare time remunerated in journalism." They also "denounce men who work for derisory salaries." It is a new term for what in an American office would be called "punk pay," but the evil it describes is not unknown even in Park Row or Fleet Street.

In the highly journalized City of New York people are flocking to see a play which depicts American journalism as about equally compounded of profanity, deceit, vulgarity and callousness. There has been little criticism of this indictment in the American press. Indeed, most critics, while mildly denying that such characters were to be encountered in their own newspapers, have admitted that the play might be truthful as respects Chicago, where the plot was laid. In one scene the "hard-boiled" managing editor—when even the Chicago press gaily hails as a veritable transference of an actual newspaper man to the stage—gets rid of a too enterprising reporter for a

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

SITUATED nearly 300 miles in a straight line from the nearest seacoast, and originally laid about the banks of an unimportant river, there now stands one of the most important ports in France. This is Strasbourg. The city is not on the Rhine, but on the River Ill, two miles from the Rhine, and it is, in fact, a good deal more than 300 miles to the sea for the boats that follow the course of the Rhine. Figures have been compiled showing that the traffic increased for 1928 by 19 per cent over 1927, which represents a growth of 63 per cent since 1913, until today Strasbourg ranks third among French ports. The city was returned to France at the conclusion of the war, being included in the former "imperial territory" of Alsace-Lorraine, as the Germans spoke of these provinces. The French have not been slow in developing the iron industry of these parts and have pushed in consequence the growth of Strasbourg. The distance between the city and the Rhine is taken up for the most part with docks and other constructions connected with shipping.

When a girl marries in France it is the custom for her to be provided with a dowry, called a "dot." This is the bride's contribution to making the beginning of the marriage experience as comfortable, financially, as possible. If a family is large, it is not always easy to provide a dowry, and many a girl who has lacked this opportunity has been unable to marry. A fund was established by a French woman by which dowries for eight girls of 10,000 francs each would be given. They are awarded because of the industry and "willingness to sacrifice for others" on the part of the girls. The eight who have recently won these dowries have been the oldest of large orphan families, whom they have helped to support and bring up.

English and American students of the French language should not be discouraged if they should happen to learn what a teacher thinks of their ability. There is all the more honor for those who persevere. A teacher whose work is entirely among foreigners of many different nationalities says that those who learn French most quickly without an accent are the Scandinavians and the Russians. The Italians and the Spaniards rarely lose their own peculiar accenting of words, but at the bottom of the list are the English and Americans. Over here in Europe the peoples of the smaller nations or of the distant nations are driven to learn other tongues and early acquire fluency in several languages. The English and Americans possibly have some excuse, but it would seem that apart from the lack of opportunity they have in their own countries of hearing other than English, the fault lies in great part with the teaching. Instead of teaching being conducted by making students think in a language, and by sound, it is usually done by dull rules of grammar and written lessons. That is surely a main reason why the English and Americans are so slow in picking up a flawless French pronunciation.

One of the outstanding personal triumphs of the stage during the present season was obtained by a strange little man. He was a pianist in a vaudeville show. His movements were occasionally eccentric, but he had a jovial sense of humor and played so well that the audience accepted his mannerisms and loved him for them. To tell the truth, the little fellow was made of wood. It is difficult to admit it, for he had such individuality, but he was nothing more than a puppet, a marionette, responding to the pulling of strings. Nevertheless, few actors in Paris have won such spontaneous applause as greeted the end of his tour de force at the piano. He was a member of the wooden stock company of Vittorio Podrecca, known as the Teatro dei Piccoli, which spent some time at the large Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. The

performances were all praised with each change of program, but the virtuoso at the piano remained the conspicuous star in each vaudeville show.

Mme. Jeanne Rosenfeld, artist and wearer of the purple ribbon of an Officer de l'Académie, has evolved what is claimed to be a new form of art. This is engraving on tin with the aid of a burin. Her work has been exhibited and has elicited favorable comment because of its unusualness and delicate effects. Fishing boats drifting past a sun, swans with wings half spread, and even a panel of grape bunches, vine and tendrils, are subjects which she has handled successfully. Most engraving on metal has been employed hitherto to serve as a basis from which prints are pulled, but in this case Mme. Rosenfeld has contrived to retain in the metal enough of the resemblance to the original to enable her to offer plates as separate works of art.

A bricklayer had a thrill which he will not easily forget when, having plunged a pick into a wall he was demolishing, out rolled six and fifty golden "louis d'or." He had not seen one before, except, perhaps, in a museum, and here at his feet were enough to buy many things. The Bank of France would pay him more than 11,000 francs in the present paper money. Being an honest fellow, he announced his discovery—as the law says one must—to the nearest police commissioner. He in turn examined the louis d'or and the law, and declared the bricklayer to be entitled as finder to half of the gold. The louis d'or was first struck in 1640 and was worth twenty gold francs, or a hundred of our francs of today. Louis XIII was near to the end of his reign, and then followed Louis XIV with his florid magnificence, Louis XV and Louis XVI, during the time when this coin was common. The louis d'or of the bricklayer belonged to the reign of Louis XIV, when Versailles Palace was built, and Molière produced his comedies.

The French and Belgian Governments have agreed to run a joint aviation service out to Madagascar, the large island colony belonging to France and placed off the eastern coast of Africa. The itinerary is being mapped out now by commissions, so that the route may be opened next year. French and Belgian pilots will fly alternately, according to the provisional agreement, and the line will start from Belgium, cross France, the Mediterranean, the French Sahara, the Belgian Congo, a strip of English land, and then over a few miles of sea to Madagascar. This island, some thousand miles